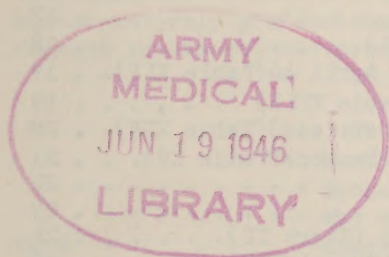
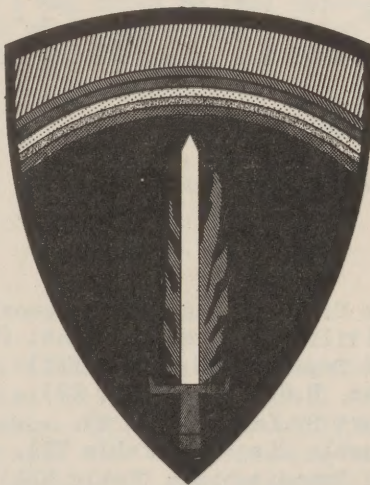


MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY

PUBLIC HEALTH AND
MEDICAL AFFAIRS

(CUMULATIVE REVIEW)



MONTHLY REPORT
OF THE
MILITARY GOVERNOR, US ZONE
20 MAY 1946
NO.10

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HIGHLIGHTS

Civilian health continued to be satisfactory with a continued decline in diphtheria, typhus, and typhoid fever. Only whooping cough and scabies show an upward trend, while the rates for other important communicable diseases remain essentially unchanged.

Large numbers of refugees, while presenting potential sources of communicable disease outbreaks, are being adequately controlled in the 68 refugee reception centers throughout the Zone. A small indigenous outbreak of typhus fever in Bavaria accounted for ten of the fifteen cases reported during April and was quickly brought under control.

The nutritional state of the German civil population is not satisfactory and is deteriorating, as evidenced by loss of weight and by the occurrence of rickets and Vitamin A deficiency in excess of critical levels. Occasional cases of nutritional edema have been observed, whereas formerly such cases were rarely seen.

The number of civilian hospital beds available improved slightly during the month, but the position as of 1 May shows no real improvement over the position as of 1 January. There are critical shortages of specialized types of hospital beds, particularly those required for the isolation and treatment of infectious cases of tuberculosis.

ORGANIZATION

Denazification

Denazification of civilian medical and related services continued, with a total of 6,939 of all categories vetted during April. Of these, 5,892 were found to be acceptable and 1,047 unacceptable. Of the total of 39,474 vetted to 1 May, 23.5 percent had been found unacceptable (Table 1). The following tabulation, based on cumulative data, shows progressively the results of denazification of medical personnel during the period 1 November 1945 to 1 May 1946. The steady increase in the percentage of unacceptable personnel who were required to be retained for operational necessity represents almost entirely professional personnel retained under temporary revocable licenses and engaged in the private practice of their profession.

Data	Percent of those vetted who were unacceptable	Percent of unacceptable retained for operational necessity	Percent of total personnel vetted but retained for operational necessity
1 November 1945	17.3	30.8	5.3
1 December 1945	26.2	29.3	7.7
1 January 1946	23.7	a/	a/
1 February 1946	20.2	28.5	8.5
1 March 1946	25.4	30.6	7.7
1 April 1946	25.3	41.2	10.4
1 May 1946	23.5	54.5	12.8

/ Data not available.

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German Medical Personnel

The progress in discharging German prisoners of war who were medical personnel is indicated by Chart I. Continuing medical care of discharged prisoner of war patients has been hampered by lack of sufficient plant and equipment facilities, discussed elsewhere in this report.

Considerable progress in indexing German medical personnel has been made since fall 1945. For example, there were only 5,630 known German physicians in August 1945, whereas by April 1946, 14,772 physicians had been definitely indexed and consideration of all as individuals was well under way. In a similar manner, nurses, dentists and other medical personnel have been properly classified (Table II and Chart II).

Civilian health departments are functioning throughout the Zone. At the end of April, 295 health officers were on duty and only three Kreise were without such officers (Table III). Sufficient civilian medical personnel to care for the needs of the German population and assist in the medical care of displaced persons under UNRRA supervision continue to be available. In April there was one doctor for every 1,088 German civilians, as compared with one for 1,092 in March 1946, one for 1,150 in January 1946, and one for 1,587 in October 1945.

Deficiencies

The placing of full responsibility for operation of public health activities on the Germans has revealed a deficiency of adequately-trained, acceptable personnel for official positions in some areas. This condition is expected to improve as replacement of unsatisfactory officials by more competent ones is accomplished. Where replacement is not possible, improvement will result from added experience.

Shortages of medical supplies still hamper full-scale operation. However, with the exception of insulin, there have been no wide-spread shortages of critical items, though lack of vehicles for professional and cargo transportation and shortages of motor fuel continue to hamper professional activity.

Reestablishment of German Operations

The accelerated withdrawal of Military Government public health personnel continued during April, as the responsibility for active operations was further assumed by the German health authorities. Military Government health personnel have decreased from a high of 173 on duty in November 1945 to 110 in February, 71 in March and 58 at the end of April. During this period it has been possible to carry on essential public health activities and at the same time accomplish a gradual shift of responsibility to the German authorities with a view to eventual relinquishment of all except supervisory responsibility requiring relatively few Military Government personnel.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Communicable Diseases

Reporting of communicable diseases (Tables IV and V) throughout the US Zone is being carried on satisfactorily by German authorities with progressively less supervision and assistance from Military Government health personnel. The downward trend in incidence of diphtheria, typhus and typhoid fever, reported last month, continued. While occasional

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small outbreaks of typhoid fever have occurred, they have been effectively controlled by prompt and energetic action by German health authorities, and hence the expected upward seasonal trend has not materialized. However, the rates for whooping cough and scabies continued the upward trend reported last month; control of the latter disease continues to be hampered by faulty personal hygiene and lack of medicaments and soap. There were no significant changes in the rates for scarlet fever, infectious dysentery, tuberculosis and venereal diseases (Charts III to VIII). The trends in rates of communicable diseases from occupation to 1 May 1946 is shown in Chart IX and IXA. The control of tuberculosis is seriously handicapped by the inadequacy of hospital beds for isolation and treatment of infectious cases and no significant improvement can be foreseen, though the situation may be somewhat improved by an agreement which has been reached with French authorities. It provides that as many as 600 tuberculosis patients from the U.S. Zone will be hospitalized in sanatoria in the French Zone, with food for such patients being supplied from the U.S. Zone.

Deaths from communicable diseases (Table VI and Chart X), except for tubersulosis, were so low as to be an insignificant factor in the over-all death rate. There were no material changes as compared with rates for March. The downward trend in death rates, for all the important communicable diseases except for tuberculosis of the lung and larynx, is shown in Chart IX and IXA.

The program for immunization against those diseases susceptible to this means of control continued during the month, with most emphasis being placed on diphtheria, typhoid fever and smallpox (Table VII). The consistency with which German authorities have pushed their immunization programs is shown in Chart XI. Many of the immunization programs normally applicable in the U.S. Zone of Germany prior to the war had either diminished or become almost nonexistent, and hence current efforts are all the more important in the immediate future insofar as communicable diseases and their control is concerned. The number of immunizations completed from occupation to 1 May 1946 is summarized as follows:

Disease for Which Immunized	Cumulative Totals to 1 May 1946	Immunizations During April 1946	Immunizations Prior to 1 April 1946
TOTAL	4,454,287	492,086	3,962,201
Smallpox	625,915	84,543	541,372
Diphtheria	1,787,834	233,171	1,554,663
Typhoid Fever	1,518,086	115,444	1,402,642
Scarlet Fever	444,790	43,125	401,665
Typhus	77,662	15,803	61,859

A total of 74,759 cases of venereal diseases have been reported in the U.S. Zone during the period 1 June 1945 to 1 May 1946, including 58,466 cases of gonorrhea and 16,293 of syphilis. During April (four week month) there were 9,819 cases reported as compared to 12,695 in March (five week month). The ever-increasing numbers of newly reported venereal disease cases which German authorities have been able to locate is shown in Chart XII. This increase is not discouraging, because it is considered to mean that the sources of infections are becoming better known to civil medical personnel, thus assisting them in the task of eliminating the reservoirs much more successfully than was possible prior to the time when German authorities were required to obtain reports of venereal diseases. Since the beginning of the program for the treatment of gonorrhea among German civilians with penicillin in early December 1945, a total of

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39,280 (corrected figure) cases had been treated to 1 May (Table VIII), at 124 treatment centers. Cases of venereal disease in German civilians since June are shown in Chart XII. The German venereal disease control officer in each Land is directing a publicity campaign in an effort to increase the number of cases voluntarily reporting for diagnosis and treatment. Because of the reluctance of many patients to report voluntarily for the currently enforced isolation treatment in venereal disease hospitals, regulations have been changed to authorize ambulatory treatment with penicillin at the established venereal disease treatment centers for certain categories of patients. These two steps should bring under treatment many additional cases and thus further reduce the reservoir of infection in the civilian population.

A complete recapitulation of the cases of typhus that have occurred in the U.S. Zone (including U.S. Sector of Berlin but exclusive of Bremen) has been completed. This study, believed to be as accurate as possible, reveals that during the period from 1 September 1945 to 1 May 1946 there were a total of 368 reported cases, 154 of which occurred in the U.S. Sector of Berlin (Table IX). The remaining cases were widely scattered throughout the Laender. With few exceptions, cases were confined to incoming refugees who had been infected prior to becoming subject to control measures in effect in the U.S. Zone and Berlin. The almost complete lack of secondary cases indicates that control measures in use are adequate and effective. During April there were only 15 cases reported, 5 in the U.S. Sector of Berlin and 10 in Bavaria. The 10 cases in Bavaria comprise the first true indigenous outbreak of typhus fever that has occurred, and were found in four families in Regenstauf, a small town in Regierungsbezirk Neiderbayern. Control measures promptly applied confined the infection to the four families involved, and no new cases have developed.

The large numbers of refugees arriving in the U.S. Zone present a continual potential source of communicable disease outbreaks. To detect and provide for control of such diseases, thorough physical inspection, disinfestation by dusting with DDT and quarantine when necessary are carried out at 68 refugee reception centers strategically located throughout the Zone. Of these, 22 are in Bavaria, 14 in Greater Hesse, 18 in Wuertemberg-Baden and 14 in the U.S. Sector of Berlin (Chart XIII). During April there was an acute outbreak of 75 cases of infectious dysentery in the reception center in Kreis Lanterbach, Greater Hesse. It was effectively controlled, however, and there was no spread beyond the confines of the center.

Nutrition

A well-planned system of study and observations was necessary from the early days of occupation to ascertain the true status of nutrition of the civil population. Each procedure and each type of examination was designed for the purpose of checking and assuring the accuracy of other examinations and procedures. Chart XIV shows the progress made.

The caloric value of the official ration as actually received has dropped markedly since 1 April (See Table X), and body weight data from 4,325 persons weighed by nutrition survey teams in nine cities during April shows a decline from last month (See Table XIII). The street weighing data for April, incomplete because of a change in the reporting system, also shows a drop in the average weight of the 30,340 adult weights reported (See Table XI). Signs of rickets and Vitamin A deficiency are in excess of critical levels in some areas, and occasional cases of nutritional edema are being seen (9,275 persons examined).

The nutritional state of the German civil population as a whole is not satisfactory, is deteriorating and will continue to do so to the detriment of health and work productivity until more food becomes available. The sufficiency or insufficiency of food consumed is confirmed by the incidence of signs indicating food deficiency diseases. The effects of the food consumed in the U.S. Zone of Germany since July 1945 are indicated in Charts XV and XVIII, inclusive. The body weights of German adults in the U.S. Zone since July 1945 are shown in Chart XIX. Chart XX shows the trend in deviations from normal standard weights stated as percentages of deviation from normal.

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The body weight data from 22,788 displaced persons of all ages (Table XII) continues to indicate that they are being adequately fed. No nutritional deficiencies have been reported. The effect on body weight of the increased amounts of food provided for displaced persons as compared to Germans is shown in Chart XXI.

Sanitation

In order to obviate insofar as possible water shortages which are imminent during the coming summer for some areas, particularly the smaller towns and villages, a unified program of expansion based on the extent of necessity has been organized in each Land.

A Land-wide program of rodent and pest control, under the supervision of the German Land Health Officer, has been set up in Greater Hesse to insure full coverage and economical use of qualified personnel and materials. Organizational work is under way in the rest of the U.S. Zone.

Typhoid rates have been steadily decreasing during the past eight months, undoubtedly due in large part to improvement of water supplies as a result of expanding epidemiological services of the Laender Health Departments.

MEDICAL AFFAIRS

Nursing Affairs

While the number of trained nurses available does not compare as favorably per unit of population as is the case with physicians, there continue to be sufficient numbers to maintain minimum essential staffs for the civilian hospitals. Nurses aides are used to supplement the nursing staff in practically all hospitals.

Hospitalization

Hospital beds available to civilians increased to 155,764, a rise of 5,242 over the number available as of 1 April, as compared with 150,469 beds available on 1 January. Bed occupancy as of 1 May was 88.8 percent of beds available, a decrease of 1.2 percent as compared to 1 April. Prisoner-of-war hospital beds available totalled 38,515, representing an increase of 3,518 over the number available on 1 April; they were 85.3 percent occupied on 1 May, representing an increase of 7.2 percent as compared to the preceding month (Table XIV).

German authorities are finding it difficult to provide adequate hospitalization with the high percentage of occupancy currently prevailing. The most critical shortages are for specialized types of hospital space, particularly that required for the isolation and treatment of infectious cases of tuberculosis. While a minimum of 15 beds per thousand population is required for all purposes, there were only 10.1 beds per thousand available to the civilian population on 1 May 1946.

The extent to which the hospital bed status for civilians in the U.S. Zone has improved since occupation is indicated by Chart XXII. Failure to improve the situation since January 1946 springs from the insufficiency or complete lack of plant facilities and equipment. The loss of beds in February and March was partly due to the assignment of some civilian hospital facilities for the use of displaced persons.

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DISPLACED PERSONS

UNRRA Organization

Medical care of displaced persons was supervised and furnished by 292 UNRRA health personnel, satisfactorily supplemented by 1,742 displaced persons and 704 German professional personnel (Table XV). There were eleven medical personnel on duty in the UNRRA Zone Health Division who directed other supervisory personnel in each of the District's staffs at Munich, Regensburg, Wiesbaden and Stuttgart.

Medical Care in Centers

Health conditions in displaced-person centers remained good throughout April, and no disease conditions of epidemic proportion were reported. Sanitation continued satisfactory. With disease-preventive measures receiving special attention, latest reports covering 88 percent of the Zone's displaced persons population indicates that of those surveyed 89 percent had been immunized against typhus, 87 percent against typhoid, 90 percent against diphtheria, and 86 percent against smallpox. Additional emphasis has been placed upon venereal disease control in all Centers.

Hospitalization

Twelve hospital teams, two of which were activated in April, supervised the operation of 10,434 hospital beds in the U.S. Zone, of which 6,346 were Class I and 4,088 were Class II beds in assembly centers. A special children's hospital providing approximately 145 beds for infants under two years of age was established in Munich, making it possible to concentrate displaced persons patients from many small groups in German civilian hospitals.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

German Veterinary Personnel

During April there was little change in the availability of civilian veterinary personnel. While veterinary practitioners throughout the Zone are generally sufficient, it was necessary in Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden to retain some ex-Nazi practitioners on temporary revocable licenses in order to maintain essential operations until a more equitable distribution of politically acceptable veterinarians can be effected. Efforts continued toward the training of acceptable personnel to fill official positions formerly held by Nazis and the placing of refugee practitioners in areas of greatest need. Neither of the two veterinary schools formerly located in the area now comprising the U.S. Zone have as yet resumed operation; however, tentative approval has been granted for the re-opening of the school at Giessen and it is now expected that classes will begin in June.

Animal Disease Control

Reports of animal disease incidence for the U.S. Zone (Table XVI) shows scabies of horses and erysipelas of hogs as the most prevalent diseases in all Regierungsbezirke. Infectious anemia of horses, foot-and-mouth disease of cattle, hog cholera and fowl

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plague were other diseases with a relatively high incidence. While none of these diseases are a menace to human health, maximum attention is being given to their control because of the serious effect such diseases have upon the present and future food supply. They have this effect both directly, by reducing the number of animals available as a source of food, and indirectly by reducing the efficiency of work animals on the farms. While reports indicate the presence of little brucellosis (infectious abortion) and tuberculosis of cattle, both of these diseases are known to be prevalent and are a menace to human health in addition to affecting the food supply. One laboratory in Greater Hesse reported the presence of Brucella in 110 samples of milk and blood out of a total of 613 tested during the month. Skin tests, milk and slaughterhouse examinations indicate that approximately one-third of German cattle are infected with tuberculosis.

Though lack of vaccine has hampered control measures, the epizootic of foot-and-mouth disease in the Wetzlar area of Greater Hesse reported last month is under control but not yet completely eradicated. Fresh outbreaks of hog cholera in the Marking area of Greater Hesse are under investigation. Preliminary reports indicate the feeding of uncooked garbage from Army messes as the source of infection, and warnings against this practice have been issued by both Army and civil officials.

Veterinary Laboratories and Research

In Bavaria, one of the State laboratories made over 200 tests for dourine in captured horses used by the Third Army, and four were found positive and were destroyed. The State laboratory at Schleissheim (Munich) is producing 14 different kinds of vaccines, antisera, and diagnostic agents. All of the veterinary laboratories of the Zone carried on their usual tests of pathological specimens and food.

Veterinary Supplies.

Supplies are short, but the essential ones are available with the exception of foot-and-mouth disease vaccine. Progress is being made on the production of this vaccine in Greater Hesse, using slaughterhouses at Offenbach and Hoechst for crude virus production and the Marburg Behringwerke for the finished product. The Animal Disease Institute at Giessen is making vaccine for Borna disease (Encephalomyelitis) of horses and sending large quantities to Saxony and Thuringia in the Soviet Zone, where the disease is enzootic.

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TABLE I
RESULTS OF VETTING GERMAN CIVILIAN MEDICAL PERSONNEL
U.S. ZONE
Cumulative from Occupation to 1 May 1946

Category of Personnel	TOTALS U.S. ZONE		BAVARIA		GREATER HESSE		WUERTEMBERG-BADEN		
	Accept- able	Unaccept- able	Accept- able	Unaccept- able but retained for operation- al necessity	Accept- able	Unaccept- able but retained for operation- al necessity	Accept- able	Unaccept- able	Unacceptable but retained for opera- tional nec- essity
TOTAL	30,187	9,287	18,125	2,214	3,970	1,258	8,092	2,554	1,908
Physicians	5,806	4,055	3,889	1,056	803	602	1,114	1,110	789
Nurses	16,889	1,474	9,454	136	2,196	191	5,239	534	439
Dentists	2,320	1,965	1,473	555	329	312	518	425	378
Midwives	2,660	473	1,297	137	474	41	889	142	72
Pharmacists	1,306	720	1,044	152	38	39	224	185	137
Sanitary Inspectors	76	18	76	9	-	-	-	-	-
Veterinarians	563	434	336	135	130	73	97	143	82
Others	567	148	556	34	-	-	11	15	11

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TABLE II
DISTRIBUTION OF GERMAN CIVILIAN MEDICAL PERSONNEL
U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY
(1 May 1946)

Areas and Categories of Personnel	Physicians	Nurses	Dentists	Mid-Wives	Pharmacists	Sanitary Inspectors	Veterinarians	Others
TOTAL	14,772	31,233	6,481	4,555	3,541	619	1,581	3,802
LAND BAVARIA	8,320	15,603	3,470	2,059	2,245	485	866	1,265
Mainfranken	980	2,970	385	391	190	--	120	--
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	1,505	3,362	685	569	362	--	141	1,029
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz	1,290	1,880	390	498	518	18	246	236
Schwaben	551	2,540	367	294	179	461	115	--
Oberbayern	3,994	4,851	1,643	307	996	6	244	--
LAND GREATER HESSE	2,670	6,181	1,417	1,115	584	64	439	184
RB Kassel	632	1,616	388	392	139	25	171	184
RB Wiesbaden	905	2,863	465	380	272	28	129	--
RB Hessen	1,133	1,702	564	343	173	11	139	--
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	2,359	7,003	855	1,238	431	--	231	1,056
Baden Section	995	3,203	475	523	176	--	68	923
Wuerttember Sec.	1,364	3,800	380	715	255	--	163	133
BREMEN ENCLAVE	397	838	182	46	80	2	15	88
BERLIN DISTRICT (U.S. SECTOR)	1,026	1,608	557	97	201	68	30	1,209

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TABLE III
STATUS OF CIVILIAN HEALTH DEPARTMENTS
U.S. ZONE
1 May 1946

	Number of Kreise	Number of Health Officers	Professional Qualifications		Performance		Number Kreise Without Health Officer	Personnel Lacking	Transport		Fuel Lacking
			Trained	Untrained	Satis	Unsatis			Lacking Passenger	Lacking Cargo	
TOTAL	225	295									
LAND BAVARIA	146	177					0				
Mainfranken	22	22					0				
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	34	59					0				
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz	42	50					0				
Schwaben	21a/	19					0				
Oberbayern	27	27					0				
LAND GREATER HESSE	44a/	41	29	12	10	1	3				
RB Kassel	17a/	15	11	4	--	--	2				
RB Wiesbaden	16a/	15	11	4	--	--	1				
RB Hessen	11	11	7	4	10	1	--				
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	29	58	19	39	51	7	--	4	11	12	
Baden Section	9	38	18	20	37	1	0	4	7	10	2,000 L.Mo.
Wuerttemberg Section	20	20	1	19	14	6	--	--	4	2 Amb.	
BREMEN ENCLAVE	0	13	2	11	13	--	0	40	0	5	1,000 L.Mo.
BERLIN DISTRICT (U.S. SECTOR)	6	6	4		4	2	0				

a/ Some officers cover more than one Kreis.

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TABLE IV
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE RATES
U.S. ZONE
EXPRESSED AS CASES PER 10,000 PERSONS ANNUALLY

Week Ending	Typhus Fever	Louse Borne	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tbc Lung and Larynx	Tbc other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis	Meningococcus	Polio-myelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery Infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis Epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles
Ten Months Average June 1945- Mar 1946 Inclusive	.79	-	-	-	-	-	.01	34.44	8.48	17.58	1.94	3.51	.25	.23	40.81	11.18	8.29	1.30	5.01	.19	.01	.99	41.41	.02	.05	.36	2.64	.59	
6 April	.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.80	5.71	23.53	3.04	8.28	.13	.03	67.48	19.73	2.48	.59	.66	.03	.46	.69	140.38	-	.07	.46	6.01	1.12	
13 April	.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.98	5.78	23.07	3.37	12.05	.33	.03	65.27	19.01	2.67	.26	2.11	.03	-	.59	114.94	-	.07	.43	6.27	.30	
20 April	.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.07	4.46	17.19	2.24	5.97	.10	.10	55.24	18.05	2.11	.46	1.02	.10	-	.20	106.72	-	.03	.50	3.63	1.22	
27 April	.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.70	5.28	18.78	2.71	10.16	.13	-	61.31	17.92	3.89	.69	.63	.07	-	.13	85.14	-	.03	.30	2.90	2.84	

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TABLE V
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT (BY LAND)
U.S. ZONE
(April 1946)

LAND	Population	Reported Number of New Cases and Deaths of Communicable Disease																c/ : cases d/ : deaths											
		CASES AND DEATHS	Typhus Fever	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tbc Lung & Larynx	Tbc other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis	Polio-myelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Epidemic Typhus	Malaria	Influenza	Measles
Bavaria	8,146,734	p/	10	-	-	-	-	-	1065	275	1095	112	557	8	5	3255	964	180	36	52	3	-	4	6063	-	5	24	233	29
Greater Hesse	3,445,924	p/	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	4	318	32	3	9	1	-	2	14	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	308	85
Wuerttemberg	3,043,926	p/	-	-	-	-	-	-	744	175	658	90	255	6	-	2154	731	64	11	28	1	-	40	1627	-	1	1	-	-
Baden		p/	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	3	132	20	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	5861	-	-	15	29	52
Bremen		p/	-	-	-	-	-	-	712	100	413	102	293	5	-	1418	299	36	13	20	3	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enclave Berlin	473,000	p/	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	132	19	1	1	-	-	156	4	-	1	1	-	-	1736	-	-	1	58	-
(US Sector)	934,000	p/	5	-	-	-	-	-	168	20	78	14	-	-	3	524	270	58	1	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-

Case Rates Expressed as per 10,000 Population per Annum

Bavaria	8,146,734	.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.04	4.40	17.52	1.79	8.91	.13	.08	52.08	15.42	2.88	.58	.83	.05	-	.06	97.01	-	.08	.38	3.73	.46
Greater Hesse	3,445,924	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.27	6.65	25.00	3.42	9.69	.23	-	81.85	27.78	2.43	.42	1.06	.04	-	1.52	61.83	-	.04	.04	11.70	3.23
Wuerttemberg	3,043,926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.62	4.30	17.76	4.39	12.60	.22	-	60.97	12.86	1.55	.56	.86	.13	.60	.22	252.02	-	-	.64	1.25	2.24
Baden		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.20	5.50	21.45	3.85	-	.82	-	144.10	42.90	1.10	1.10	1.10	-	-	-	477.40	-	-	.28	15.95	-
Bremen	473,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.65	12.93	46.70	5.56	-	.28	-	101.19	37.53	8.06	.14	4.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.53	-	-
(US Sector)	934,000	.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.65	12.93	46.70	5.56	-	.28	-	101.19	37.53	8.06	.14	4.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.53	-	-

c/ Cases
d/ Deaths

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TABLE VI

DEATH RATES FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
(For Period 29 September 1945 to 27 April 1946)
Expressed as Deaths per 10,000 Population per Annum

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS																													
Area, Period Covered and Disease	Typhus Fever	Louse Borne Fever	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tbc. Lung and Larynx	Tbc. Other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis Meningococcus	Poliovmyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery Infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis Epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Total all Communicable Diseases
Total 29 Sept-26 Oct 1945	.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.50	.19	4.37	.22	-	.03	.02	.01	-	1.16	.10	.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.15
Total 27 Oct -30 Nov 1945	.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.63	.08	4.87	.29	.01	.06	.04	-	-	1.01	.05	.31	-	-	.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.37
Total 1 Dec -28 Dec 1945	.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.23	.07	4.69	.27	.02	.10	.05	-	-	.81	.02	.19	-	-	.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.51
Total 29 Dec -26 Jan 1946	.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.61	.04	5.49	.38	.01	.10	.02	-	.02	.68	-	.06	-	-	.01	-	-	-	-	.01	-	8.45
Total 27 Jan -23 Feb 1946	.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.34	.07	5.70	.35	-	.05	.01	-	.01	.54	.01	.06	.01	.01	.01	-	-	-	.02	-	-	8.30
Total 24 Feb -30 Mar 1946	.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.15	.04	6.06	.43	.04	.14	.01	-	.05	.29	.01	.05	-	-	-	-	-	.04	-	-	-	8.37
Total 31 Mar -27 Apr 1946	.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.03	.06	6.14	.61	.03	.08	.01	-	.02	.26	-	.04	.02	-	-	-	-	.02	-	-	-	8.34
LAND BAVARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.94	.06	5.09	.51	.05	.10	.02	-	.03	.22	-	.03	.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.12
Mainfranken und Oberfranken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.70	-	5.04	.42	-	.14	-	-	-	.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.44
Mittelfranken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.92	.18	7.20	.49	-	.06	-	-	.06	.24	-	.06	.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.27
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.73	.07	4.16	.46	-	.13	.07	-	-	.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.07
Schwaben	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.90	-	3.84	.64	-	.13	-	-	-	.26	-	-	.13	-	-	-	-	-	.12	-	-	5.89
Oberbayern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.30	-	4.40	.56	.19	.06	-	-	.06	-	-	.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.76
LAND GREATER HESSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.10	.11	5.02	.76	-	.11	-	-	-	.19	-	.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.33
RB Kassel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.38	-	3.50	1.25	-	.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.50
RB Wiesbaden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.08	.20	5.78	.69	-	-	-	-	-	.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.23
RB Hessen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.84	.12	5.40	.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.84
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.29	-	5.68	.82	.04	.04	-	-	-	.17	-	.04	.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.13
Baden Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.37	-	5.59	.34	.11	.11	-	-	-	.11	-	.11	.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.87
Wuerttemberg Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.22	-	5.64	1.09	-	-	-	-	-	.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.16
BREMEN ENCLAVE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.10	.28	3.30	-	-	.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.95
BERLIN DISTRICT (U.S. SECTOR)	.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.53	.14	25.85	.70	-	-	-	-	-	1.39	-	.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.02

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HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

TABLE VII
REPORTED VACCINATIONS AND IMMUNIZATIONS
U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY
During April 1946

Area and Disease	Small Pox	Diphtheria	Typhoid	Scarlet Fever	Tetanus	Typhus
TOTAL	84,543	233,171	115,444	43,125	682	15,803
LAND BAVARIA	81,892	100,133	94,396	--	--	10,099
Mainfranken	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	--	1,296	1,782	--	--	--
Nieder Bayern und Oberpfalz	1,202	8,632	1,091	--	--	792
Schwaben	80	9,800	2,800	--	--	--
Oberbayern	80,610	80,405	88,723	--	--	9,307
LAND GREATER HESSE	790	56,369	3,331	19,470	682	4,731
RB Kassel	--	1,745	115	22	67	136
RB Wiesbaden	772	34,127	3,098	19,448	615	3,337
RB Hessen	18	20,497	118	--	--	1,258
LAND WUERTTEMBERG- BADEN	1,861	31,280	5,857	23,655	--	185
Baden Section	1,851	8,105	3,203	6,534	--	147
Wuerttemberg Sec.	10	23,175	2,654	17,121	--	38
BREMEN ENCLAVE	--	43,289	11,860	--	--	97
BERLIN DISTRICT (U.S. SECTOR)	--	2,100	--	--	--	691

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HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

TABLE VIII
PENICILLIN TREATMENT OF GONORRHEA IN GERMAN CIVILIANS
U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY
(Cumulative through April 1946)

AREA	Number of Treatment Centers	Number of Patients Treated
TOTAL U.S. ZONE	124	39,280
LAND BAVARIA	71	16,313
Mainfranken	6	1,178
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	15	5,763
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz	31	3,792
Schwaben	12	1,697
Oberbayern	7	3,883
LAND GREATER HESSE	15	9,043
RB Kassel	7	2,060
RB Wiesbaden	4	5,187
RB Hessen	4	1,796
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	30	9,276
Baden Section	8	5,343
Wuerttemberg Section	22	3,933
BREMEN ENCLAVE	2	1,519
BERLIN DISTRICT (U.S. SECTOR)	6	3,129

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HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

TABLE IX
REPORTED CASES OF TYPHUS FEVER
U.S. ZONE
(1 September 1945 - 1 May 1946)

Area and Week Ending of Period Covered	Total 1 Sept 1945 to 1 May 1946	September 7 14 21 28	October 5 12 19 26	November 2 9 16 23 30	December 7 14 21 28	January 5 12 19 26	February 2 9 16 23	March 2 9 16 23 30	April 6 13 20 27
Total U.S. Zone	368	2 - 5 3	4 2 3 2	5 3 6 2 9	16 11 15 9	12 16 36 15	18 26 35 17	35 13 11 18 4	3 1 1 10
BAVARIA	145	1 - 4 2	2 1 - -	4 2 1 2 1	6 5 3 6	6 9 28 8	6 9 13 4	2 1 2 7 -	- - - 10
Mainfranken	17	- - - -	1 1 - -	- - - 2 1	1 - - 2	- 1 4 -	1 1 1 -	1 - - - -	- - - -
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	49	- - 1 1 1	1 - - -	- - - - -	2 3 - 3	4 3 12 3	3 1 6 1	- 1 2 2 -	- - - -
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz	49	1 - 3 1	- - - -	3 - 1 - -	1 1 1 -	- 1 8 1	2 5 3 1	1 - - 5 -	- - - 10
Schwaben	9	- - - -	- - - -	1 2 - -	- - - -	- 2 2 1	- - - 1	- - - -	- - - -
Oberbayern	21	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	2 1 2 1	2 2 2 3	- 2 3 1	- - - -	- - - -
GREATER HESSE	41	- - - -	1 1 1 2	- - 1 - -	3 - - -	1 - 3 -	2 1 2 3	7 3 6 4 -	- - - -
Kassel	20	- - - -	- - 1 2	- - 1 - -	- 2 - -	- - 3 -	1 - - 1	1 1 6 1 -	- - - -
Wiesbaden	17	- - - -	1 1 - -	- - - -	- 1 - -	- - - -	1 1 1 1	5 2 - 3 -	- - - -
Hessen	4	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	1 - - -	- - 1 1	1 - - - -	- - - -
WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	28	- - - -	1 - 1 -	- - - -	- - 2 -	3 - - 1	1 5 6 1	3 2 - 1 1	- - - -
Baden	7	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	1 - - -	- 2 3 -	- - - 1 -	- - - -
Wuerttemberg	21	- - - -	1 - 1 -	- - - -	- - 2 -	2 - - 1	1 3 3 1	3 2 - - 1	- - - -
BERLIN (U.S. SECTOR)	154	1 - 1 1	- - 1 -	1 1 4 -	8 10 3 10 3	2 7 5 6	9 11 14 9	23 7 3 6 3	3 1 1 -

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HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

TABLE X
CALORIC VALUE OF RATIONED FOOD, U.S. ZONE
APRIL 1946

CONSUMER CATEGORY	0-1 yrs	1-2 yrs	3-5 yrs	6-9 yrs	10-17 yrs	Normal Consumer	Moderate Worker	Heavy Worker	Very Heavy Worker	Preg. & Nursing Women
OFFICIAL RATION 87th Per- iod.	1,000	1,070	1,155	1,305	1,610	1,275	1,715	2,125	2,475	2,290

Calories per person per day a/

AVERAGE U.S. ZONE	1,004	1,073	1,191	1,377	1,677	1,359	1,823	2,241	2,638	2,318
BAVARIA	1,008	1,090	1,203	1,420	1,783	1,386	1,852	2,254	2,668	2,289
GREATER HESSE	1,002	1,068	1,146	1,269	1,413	1,265	1,713	2,127	2,472	2,279
WUERTTEM- BERG- BADEN	1,001	1,082	1,225	1,444	1,836	1,427	1,904	2,341	2,775	2,387
BREMEN ENCLAVE	1,040	1,180	1,350	1,450	1,014	—	1,714	2,264	2,139	

a/ Variations from the official ration are expected because ration cut was announced too late to be effected equally in all areas.

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HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

TABLE XI
GERMAN CIVILIAN WEIGHTS IN POUNDS a/
U.S. ZONE
(Street Weighing Program, April 1946) b/

AGE GROUP	MALES			FEMALES		
	20-39	40-59	Over 60	20-39	40-59	Over 60
TOTAL U.S. ZONE						
Number Weighed	6,312	5,586	2,417	7,365	6,191	2,469
Mean Weight (lbs)	135.3	134.9	131.3	124.1	123.0	119.9
Normal Standard (lbs)	147.4	151.8	152.9	127.6	136.4	137.5
Deviation (lbs)	-12.1	-16.9	-21.6	-3.5	-13.4	-17.6
from Standard (%)	-8.1	-11.0	-14.1	-2.7	-9.9	-13.6
LAND BAVARIA						
Number Weighed	4,735	4,175	1,679	5,465	4,477	1,702
Mean Weight (lbs)	135.1	134.4	129.4	123.0	123.9	121.0
Normal Standard (lbs)	147.4	151.8	152.9	127.6	136.4	137.5
Deviation (lbs)	-12.3	-17.4	-23.5	-4.6	-12.5	-16.5
from Standard (%)	-8.5	-11.4	-15.3	-3.6	-9.2	-12.0
WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN						
Number Weighed	1,577	1,411	738	1,900	1,714	767
Mean Weight (lbs)	136.2	135.7	136.0	127.6	120.6	117.7
Normal Standard (lbs)	147.4	151.8	152.9	127.6	136.4	137.5
Deviation (lbs)	-11.2	-16.1	-16.9	0	-15.8	-19.8
from Standard (%)	-7.6	-10.5	-10.9	0.0	-11.5	-14.3

a/ Weights computed on basis of 30,340 adults were obtained by German civilians.

b/ Data incomplete.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

TABLE XII
SUMMARY OF WEIGHTS OF 22,788 DISPLACED PERSONS
IN U.S. ZONE DURING APRIL 1946

AGE GROUP	1-9 yrs.	10-19 yrs.	20-39 yrs.	40-59 yrs.	Over 60 yrs.
MALES					
Average Age, Yrs.	4.5	15.6	28	47.5	65.3
Number Weighed	924	1322	7643	1998	351
Average Weight (lbs)a/	41.6	117	152.5	157.0	157.9
Normal Standard (lbs)	40	117	146	152	153
Deviation (lbs)	+1.6	0	+6.5	+5.0	+4.9
from Standard (%)	+3.9	0	+4.0	+3.1	+3.0
FEMALES					
Average Age, Yrs.	4.8	15.8	26.5	48.1	67.3
Number Weighed	996	1492	5890	1753	419
Average Weight (lbs)	42.5	116.8	135	143.2	138.3
Normal Standard (lbs)	40.5	113	127	138	138
Deviation (lbs)	+2.5	+3.8	+8.0	+5.2	+0.3
from Standard (%)	+4.9	+3.2	+6.2	+4.0	+0.1

a/ All weights exceed normal standards.

TABLE XIII
SUMMARY OF WEIGHTS OF 4,325 ADULT GERMAN CIVILIANS
IN U.S. ZONE DURING APRIL 1946 a/

AGE GROUP	20-39 yrs.	40-59 yrs.	Over 60 yrs.
MALES			
Number Weighed	939	1346	485
Average Weight (lbs)	138	133	132
Normal Standard (lbs)	142	146	147
Deviation (lbs)	-4	-13	-15
from Standard (%)	-2.8	-8.9	-10.2
FEMALES			
Number Weighed	717	538	300
Average Weight (lbs)	124	121	112
Normal Standard (lbs)	123	132	133
Deviation (lbs)	-1	-11	-21
from Standard (%)	-0.8	-8.3	-15.8

a/ Data incomplete

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HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

TABLE XIV
STATUS OF BEDS
GERMAN CIVILIAN AND PRISONER OF WAR HOSPITALS
U.S. ZONE
(1 November 1945 to 1 May 1946)

Area and Period	Beds Available			Beds Occupied			Percent of Beds Occupied		
	1 November	1 January	1 May	1 November	1 January	1 May	1 November	1 January	1 May
TOTAL	201,281	228,025	194,279	146,354	182,984	171,178	72.7	80.2	88.1
Civilians	113,886	150,469	155,764	87,976	131,363	138,307	77.7	87.3	88.8
Prisoners of War	87,395	77,556	38,515	58,378	51,621	32,871	66.8	66.5	85.3
BAVARIA	101,332	111,891	92,428	72,813	95,204	89,357	71.9	85.1	96.7
Civilians	61,884	79,892	78,359	44,619	75,386	75,288	72.1	94.4	96.1
Prisoners of War	39,448	31,999	14,069	28,194	19,818	14,069	71.4	61.9	100.0
GREATER HESSE	50,690	56,608	43,708	36,365	43,623	36,014	71.7	77.1	82.4
Civilians	20,719	30,307	32,893	17,406	24,264	27,479	83.0	79.0	83.5
Prisoners of War	29,971	26,301	10,815	18,959	19,359	8,535	63.2	73.6	78.9
WUERTEMBERG-BADEN	34,835	42,584	40,884	23,775	30,475	32,474	68.2	71.6	79.4
Civilians	18,074	24,323	27,253	13,261	18,676	22,207	78.5	76.8	81.5
Prisoners of War	16,761	18,261	13,631	10,514	11,799	10,267	62.7	64.6	75.3
BREMEN ENCLAVE	6,188	7,066	5,173	5,165	5,645	3,788	83.5	79.9	73.2
Civilians	4,973	6,071	5,173	4,454	5,000	3,788	89.0	82.4	73.2
Prisoners of War	1,215	995	-	711	645	-	58.5	64.8	-
BERLIN DISTRICT (U.S. SECTOR)	8,236	9,876	12,086	8,236	8,037	9,545	100.0	81.4	79.0
Civilians	8,236	9,876	12,086	8,236	8,037	9,545	100.0	81.4	79.0
Prisoners of War	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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TABLE XV
STATUS OF MEDICAL MEANS
FOR MEDICAL CARE OF DISPLACED PERSONS UNDER UNRRA SUPERVISION
1 MAY 1946

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS															
AREA	Number of Teams	DOCTORS			NURSES			DENTISTS			AMBULANCES				
		Total	UNRRA	DP	GERMAN	Total	UNRRA	DP	GERMAN	Total	UNRRA	DP	GERMAN	DELIVERED	ON ORDER
TOTAL	144	1,074	146	808	120	1,473	144	766	563	191	2	168	21	170	23
LAND BAVARIA	81	761	75	581	105	1,154	77	581	496	132	-	117	15	107	11
Mainfranken	7	75	7	64	4	130	9	72	49	17	-	16	1	14	-
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	20	128	15	113	-	122	15	107	-	21	-	21	-	19	-
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz	17	79	14	64	1	152	18	70	64	18	-	18	-	19	-
Schwaben	7	176	10	155	11	252	10	150	92	31	-	27	4	14	1
Oberbayern	27	299	25	185	89	493	20	182	291	45	-	35	10	41	10
Headquarters Dist. III		2	2	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Headquarters Dist. V		2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAND GREATER HESSE	30	167	38	114	15	220	29	129	62	41	-	35	6	37	6
RB Kassel	15	80	19	50	11	148	14	76	58	13	-	7	6	21	2
RB Wiesbaden	7	66	9	54	3	50	8	41	1	22	-	22	-	8	2
RB Hessen	5	15	6	9	-	11	4	7	-	5	-	5	-	5	1
Headquarters Dist. II		1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	33	139	26	113	-	92	36	56	-	16	-	16	-	26	6
Baden Section	7	23	4	19	-	15	6	9	-	1	-	1	-	8	6
Wuerttemberg Section	26	115	21	94	-	75	28	47	-	13	-	13	-	18	-
Headquarters Dist. I		1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
BREMEN ENCLAVE	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
BERLIN DISTRICT (U.S. SECTOR)	2	4	2	1	1	10	2	5	3	1	-	1	-	3	-
HEADQUARTERS (UNRRA U.S. ZONE)		7	7	-	-	7	2	-	5	2	2	-	-	-	-

APRIL 1946

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

TABLE XVI
INCIDENCE OF COMMUNICABLE ANIMAL DISEASES
U.S. ZONE
FOR MONTH OF MARCH 1946 a/

AREA	Anthrax	Blackleg	Cholera of pigs	Cholera of fowl	Cottal vesicular exanthema of cattle	Contagious pleuro pneumonia of cattle	Dourine of horses	Encephalomyelitis of pigs	Encephalomyelitis of horses	Erysipelas of pigs	Foot-and-mouth disease	Glanders	Infectious abortion of cattle	Infectious abortion of sheep	Infectious anemia of horses	Malignant edema of cattle	Plague of fowls	Pox of sheep	Rabies	Scabies of cattle	Scabies of horses	Scabies of sheep	Strangles of horses	Trichomoniasis of cattle	Tuberculosis of cattle	
TOTAL US ZONE FEB 1946	1	-	11	-	-	-	1	4	-	138	2	-	25	-	6	-	84	-	-	-	1	326	13	-	27	3
TOTAL US ZONE MAR 1946	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	230	47	1	17	-	36	-	415	-	-	-	275	469	9	-	33	2
LAND BAVARIA	-	-	16	-	1	-	-	-	-	162	-	1	16	-	28	-	415	-	-	-	272	378	5	-	33	-
Mainfranken und Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-
Schwaben	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	15	-	13	-	269	-	-	-	272	219	3	-	-	-
Oberbayern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	1	1	-	6	-	63	-	-	-	-	38	2	-	33	-
LAND GREATER HESSE	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	40	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	3	-	-	-
Kassel	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	1	-	-	-
Wiesbaden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	39	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
Hessen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	2	-	-	-
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	33	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	27	1	-	-	2
Baden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	2
Wuerttemberg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	27	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	1	-	-	-
BREMEN ENCLAVE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BERLIN DISTRICT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
Animal disease reports from this area are included with British summary																										

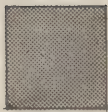
a/ Figures are numbers of farms newly infected during the period.

APRIL 1946

CHART 1

STATUS
OF DEMILITARIZATION
(MEDICAL)

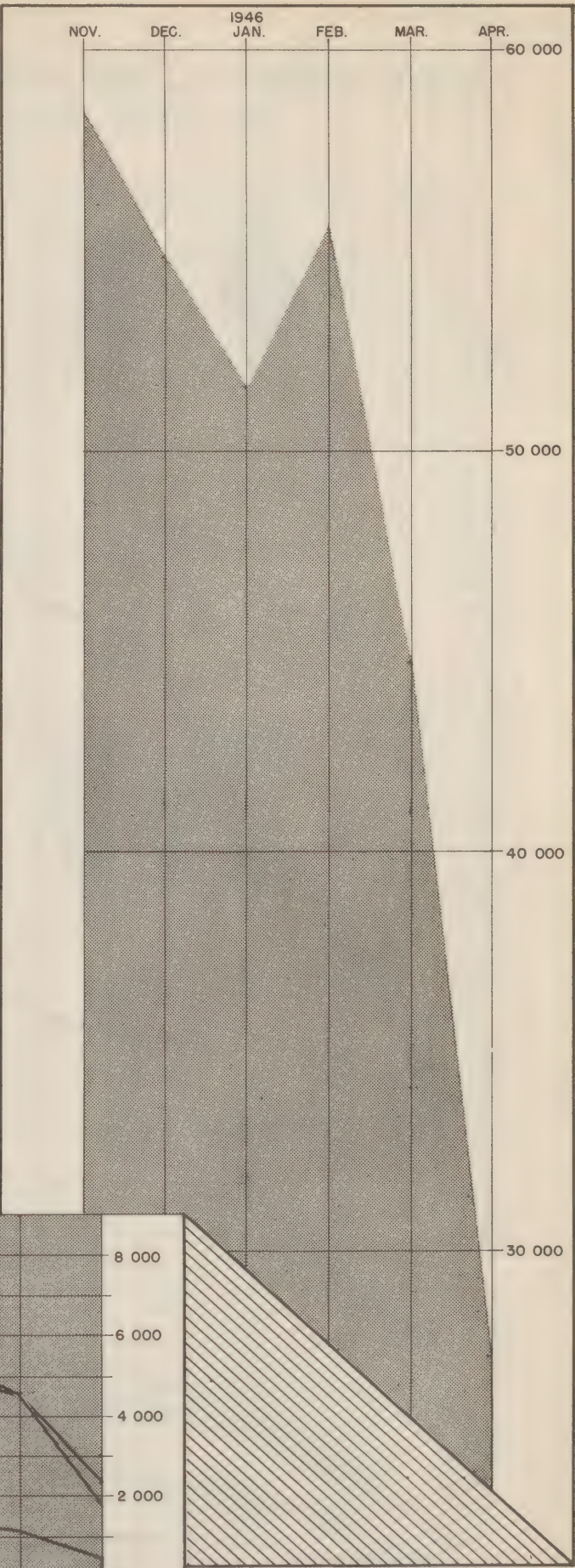
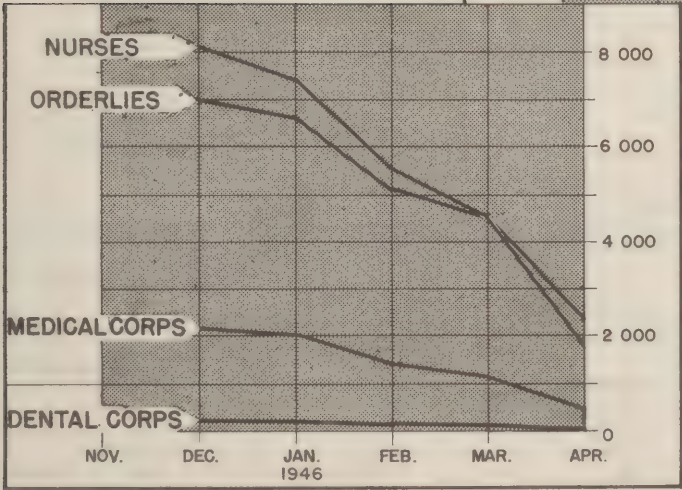
U.S. ZONE



PRISONER-OF-WAR
PATIENTS ON HAND



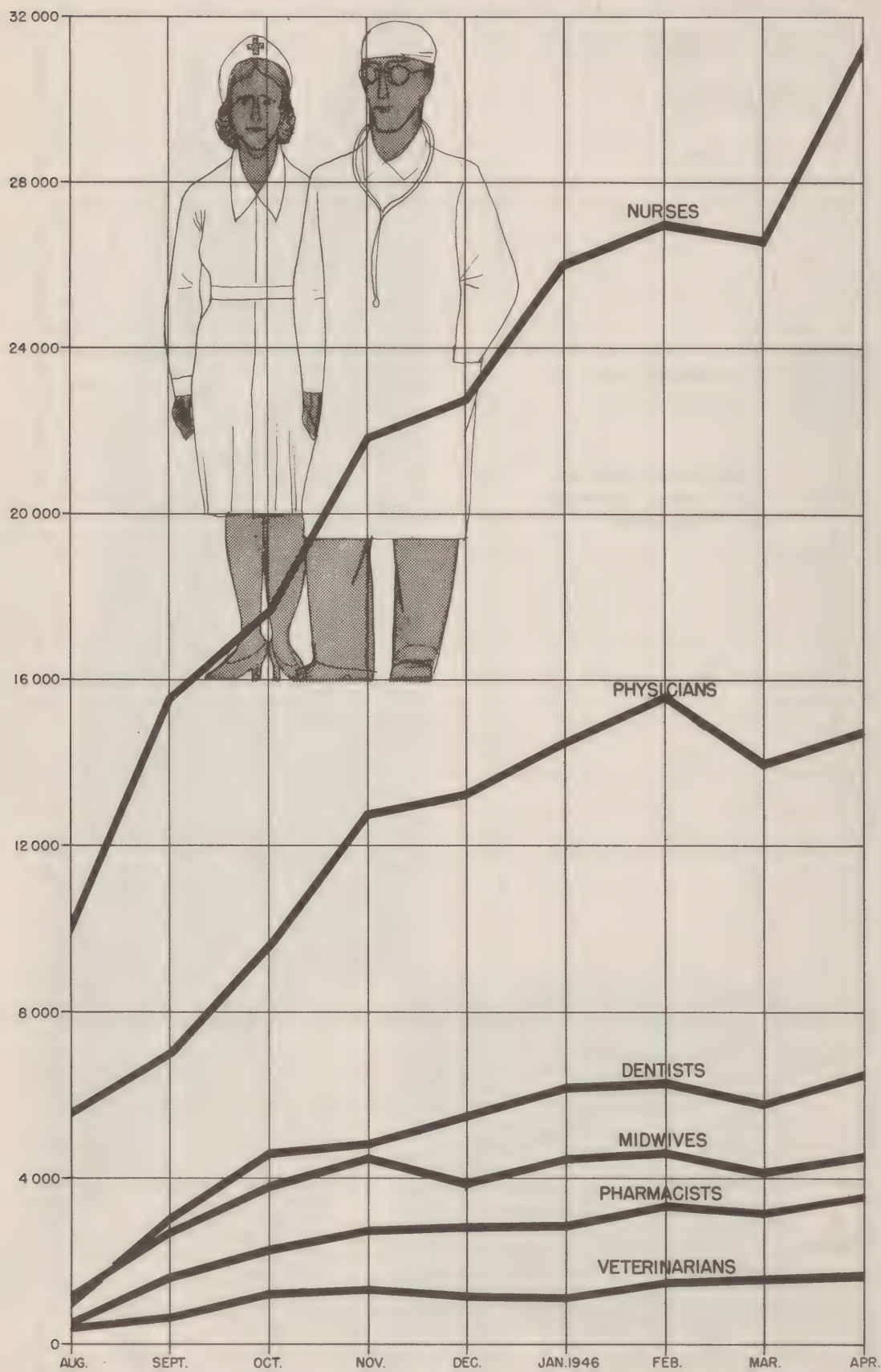
GERMAN PRISONER-OF-
WAR MEDICAL PERSONNEL
NOT DISCHARGED



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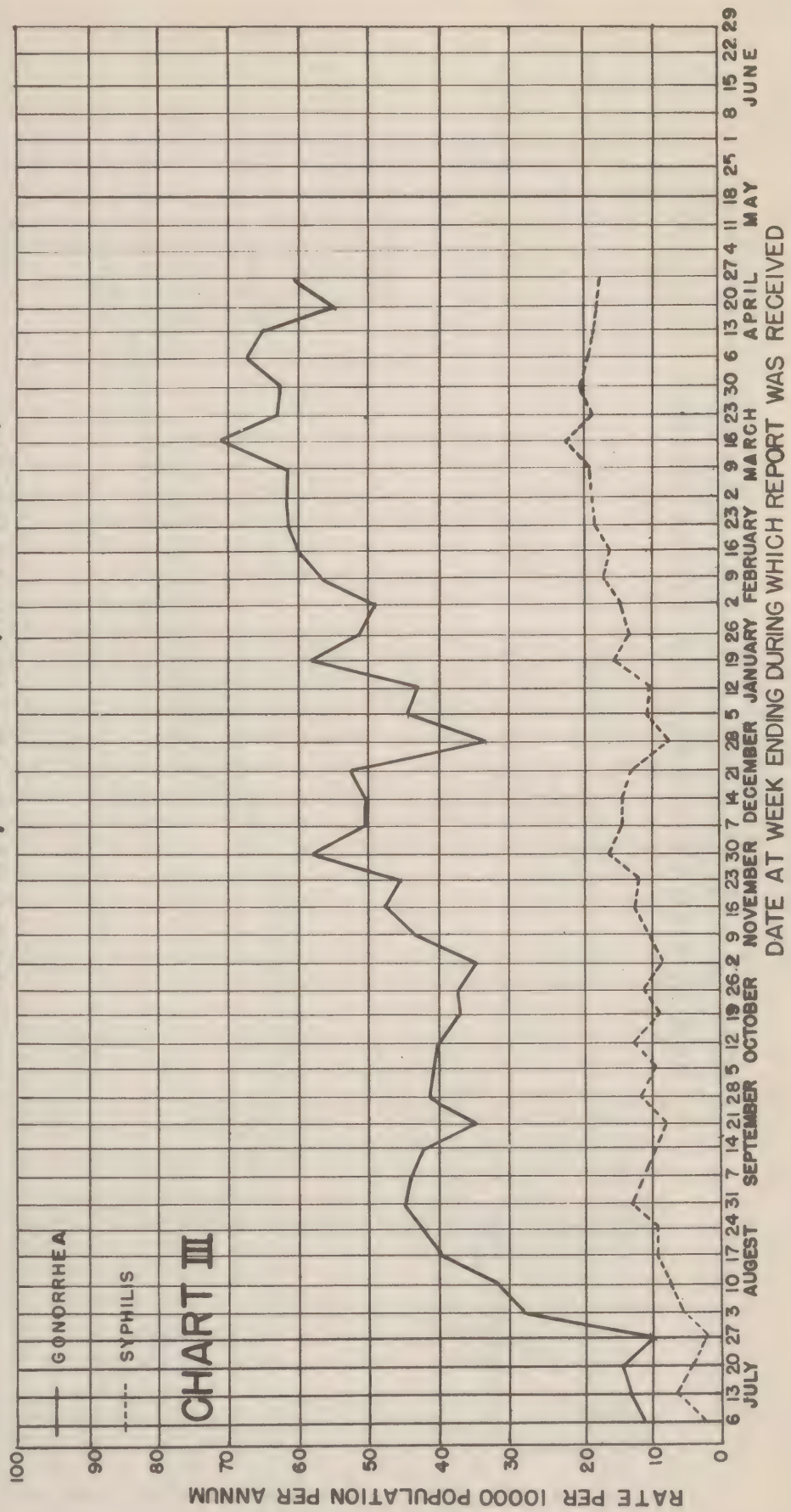
CHART II

KNOWN GERMAN CIVILIAN MEDICAL PERSONNEL
ON DUTY IN U.S. ZONE



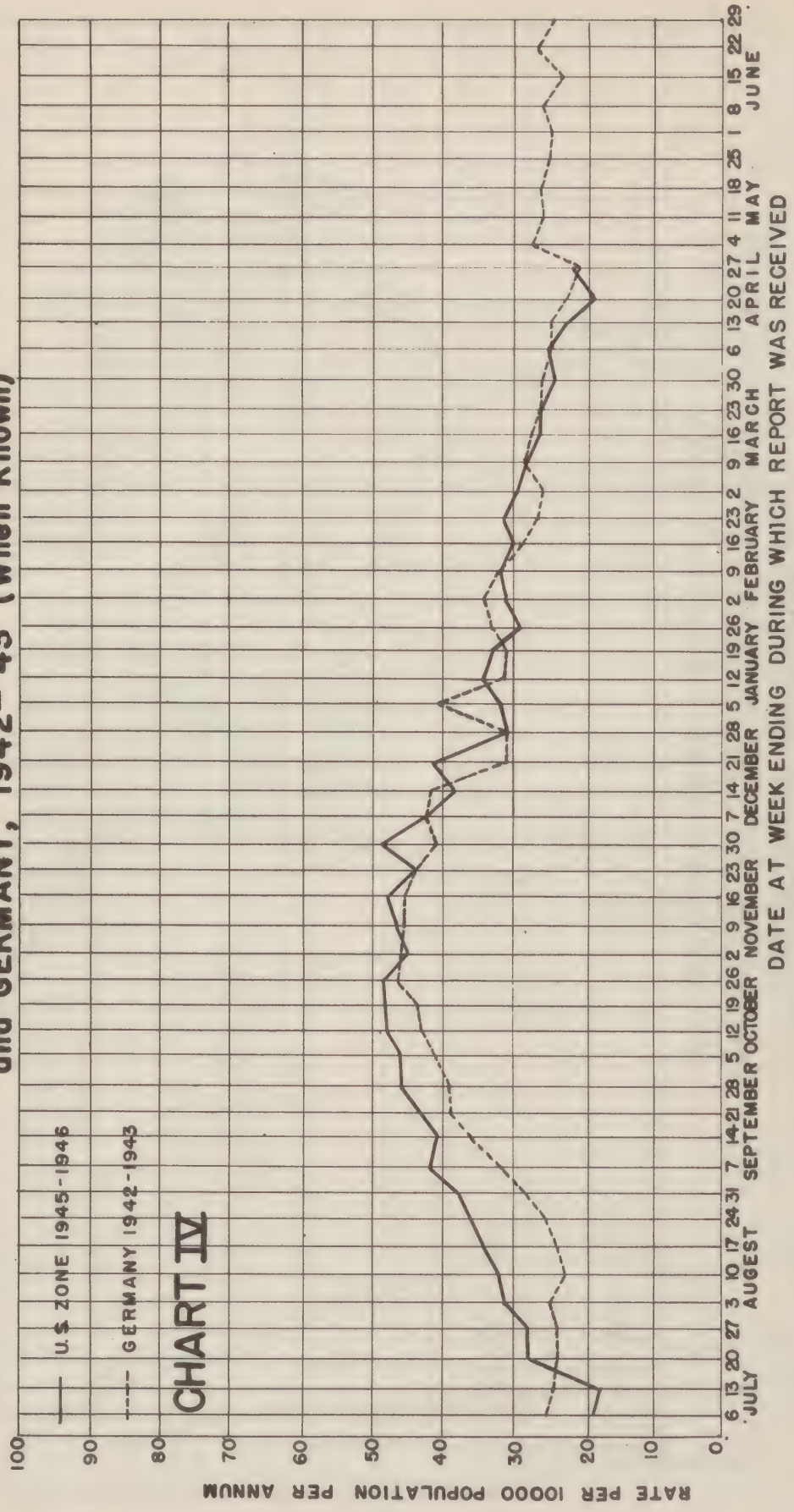
APRIL 1946

REPORTED CASES OF
GONORRHEA & SYPHILIS
UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-'46
and GERMANY, 1942-'43 (When Known)

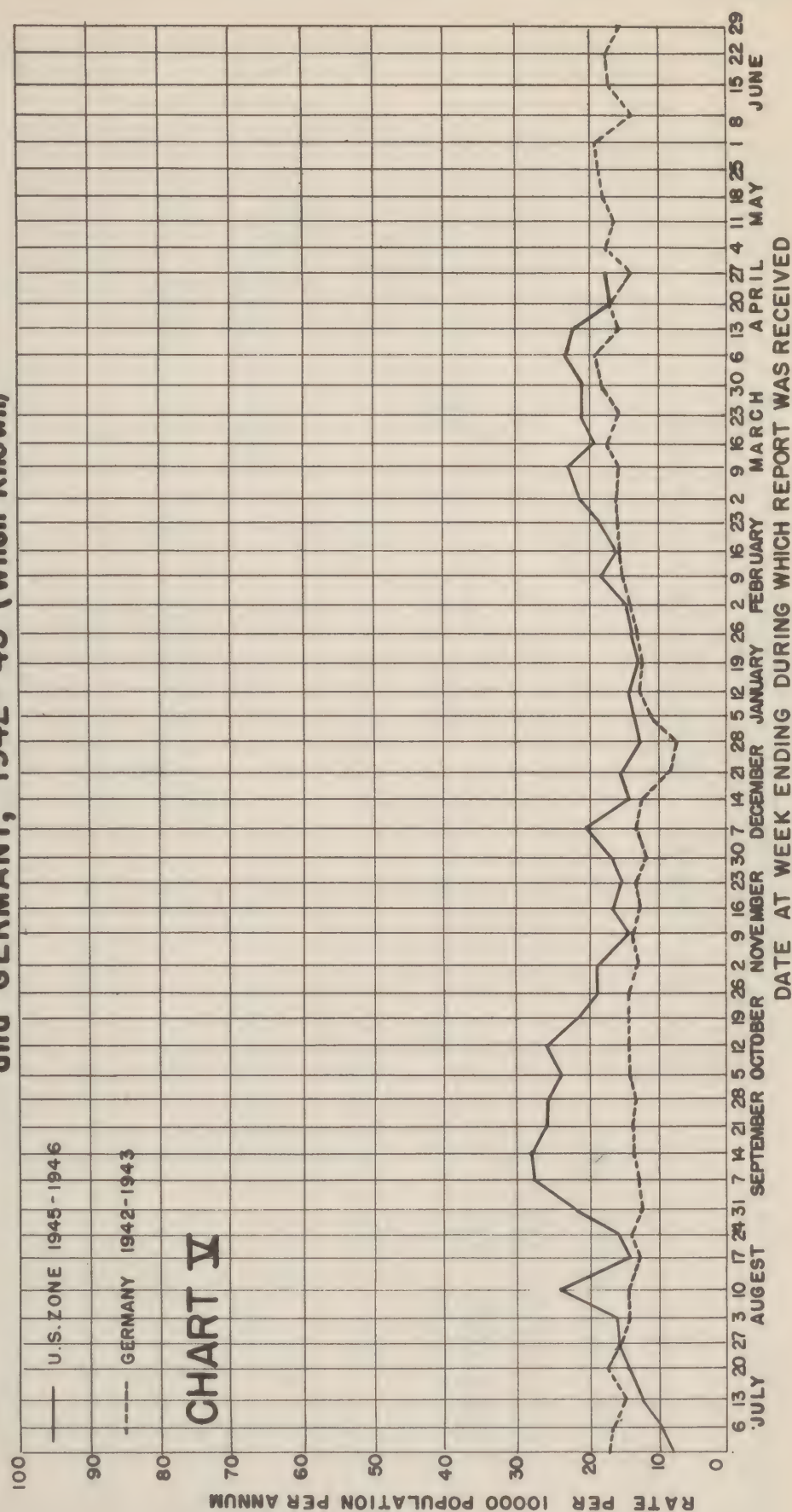


APRIL 1946

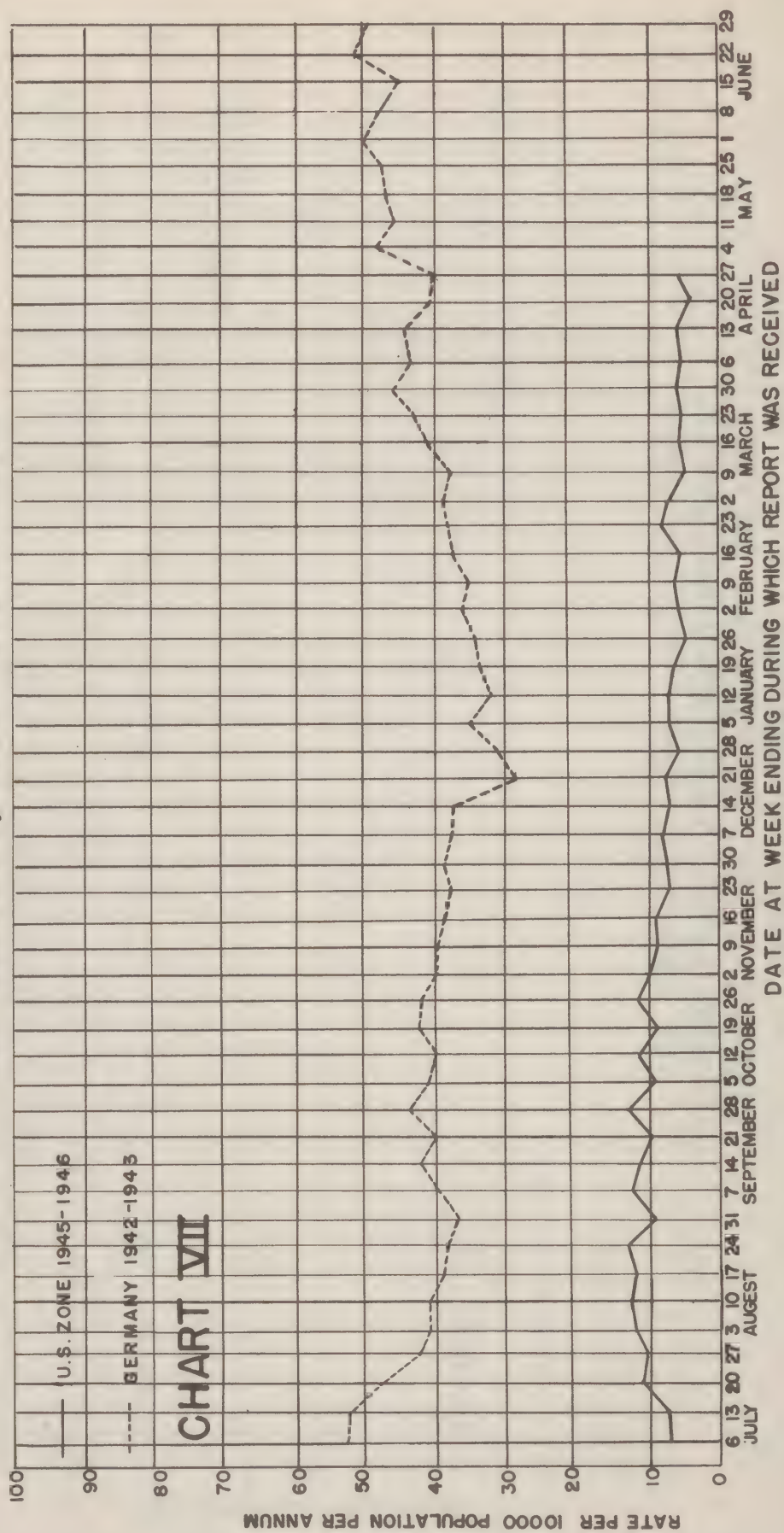
REPORTED CASES OF
DIPHTHERIA
UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-'46
and GERMANY, 1942-'43 (When Known)



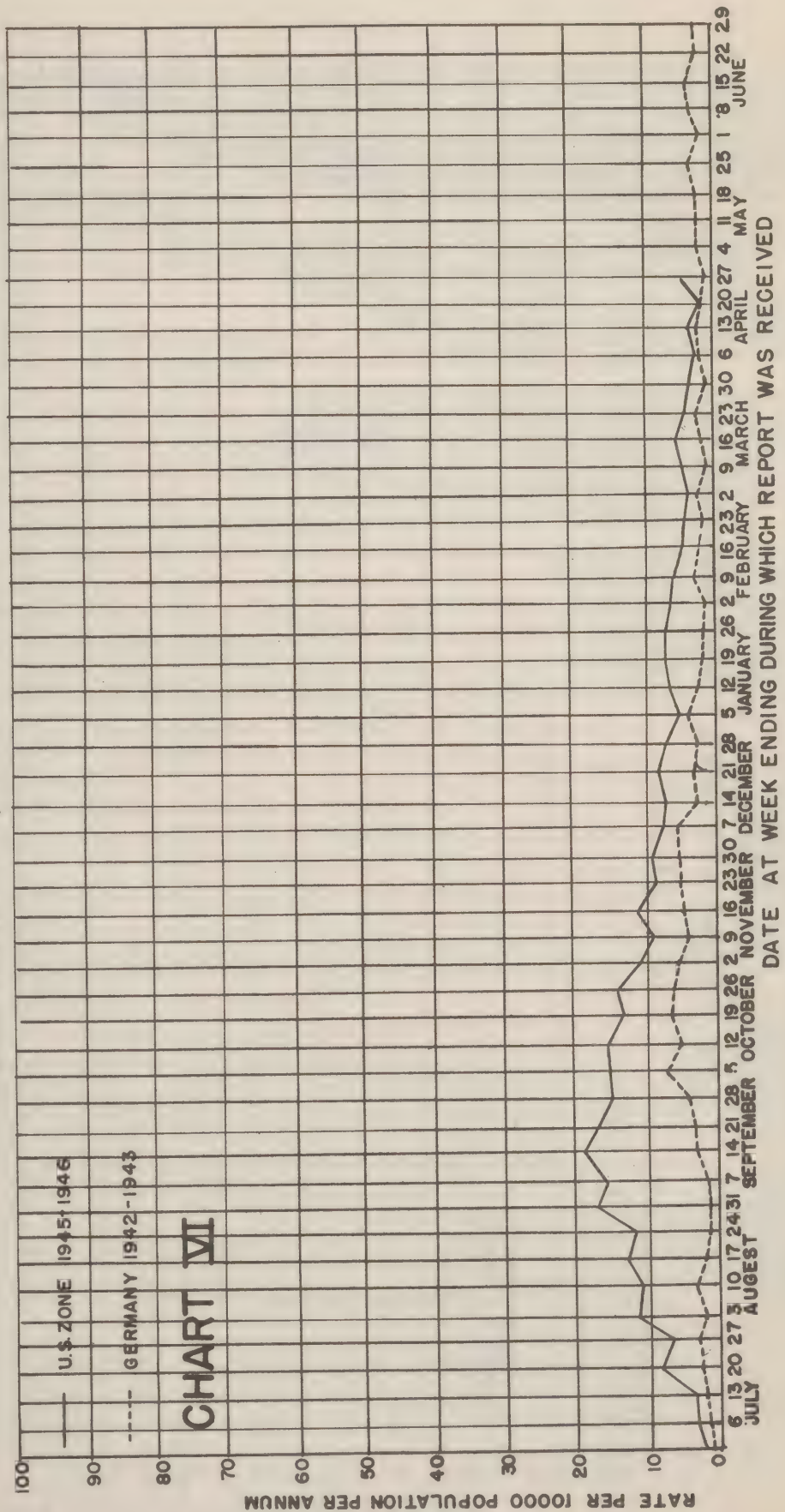
REPORTED CASES OF
TUBERCULOSIS, LUNGS & LARYNX
UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-'46
and GERMANY, 1942-'43 (When Known)



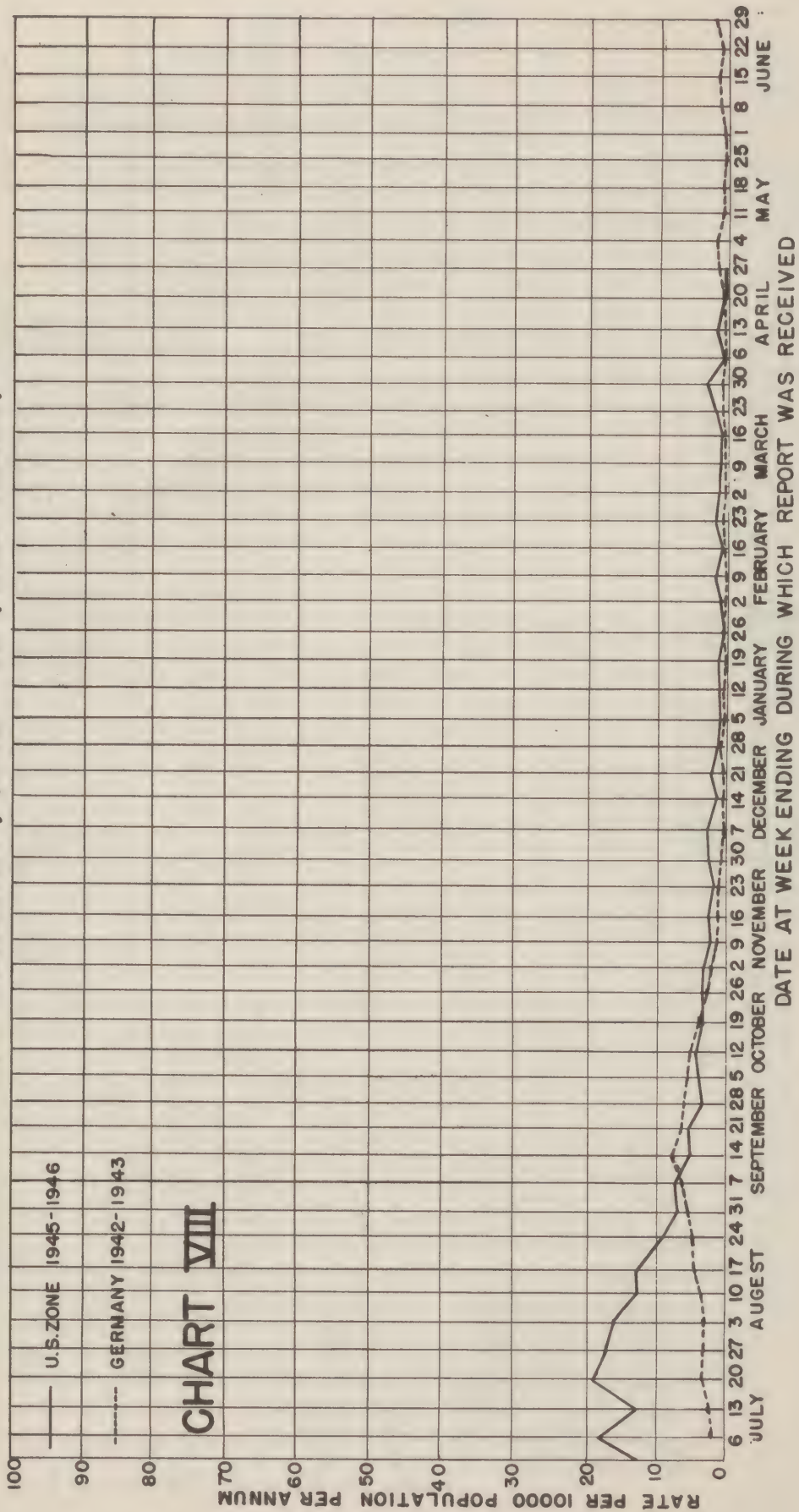
REPORTED CASES OF
SCARLET FEVER
UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-'46
and GERMANY, 1942-'43 (When Known)



REPORTED CASES OF
TYPHOID FEVER
UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-46
and GERMANY, 1942-'43 (When Known)



REPORTED CASES OF
DYSENTERY
UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-'46
and GERMANY, 1942-'43 (When Known)



HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

CHART IX A
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE AND DEATH RATES--U.S. ZONE
EXPRESSED AS CASES PER 10000 PERSONS ANNUALLY

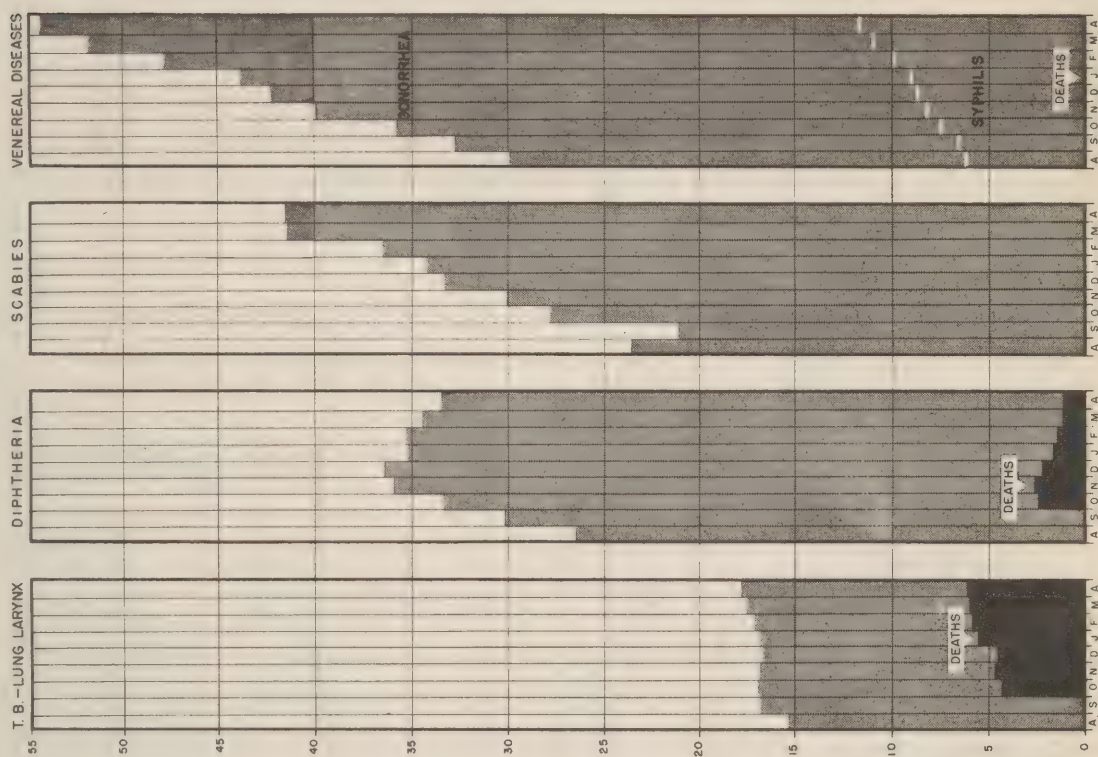
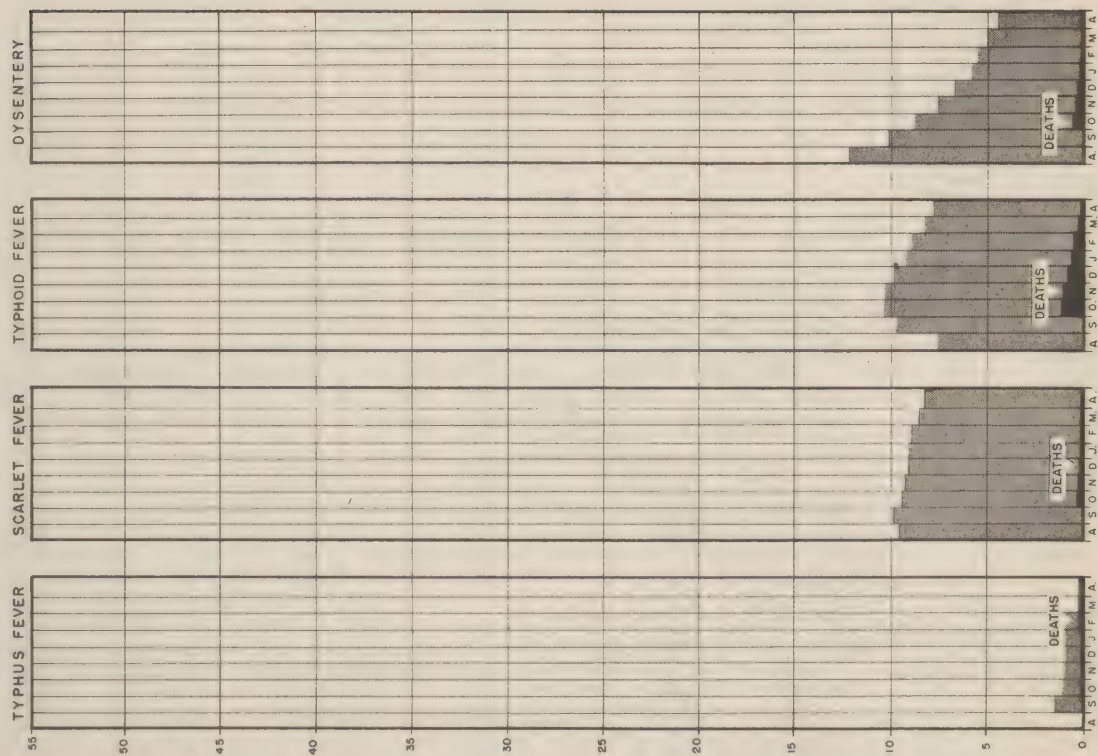


CHART IX
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE AND DEATH RATES--U.S. ZONE
EXPRESSED AS CASES PER 10000 PERSONS ANNUALLY



DEATHS FROM ALL COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED IN U.S. ZONE, GERMANY DURING OCCUPATION PERIOD JULY 1945 TO JULY 1946

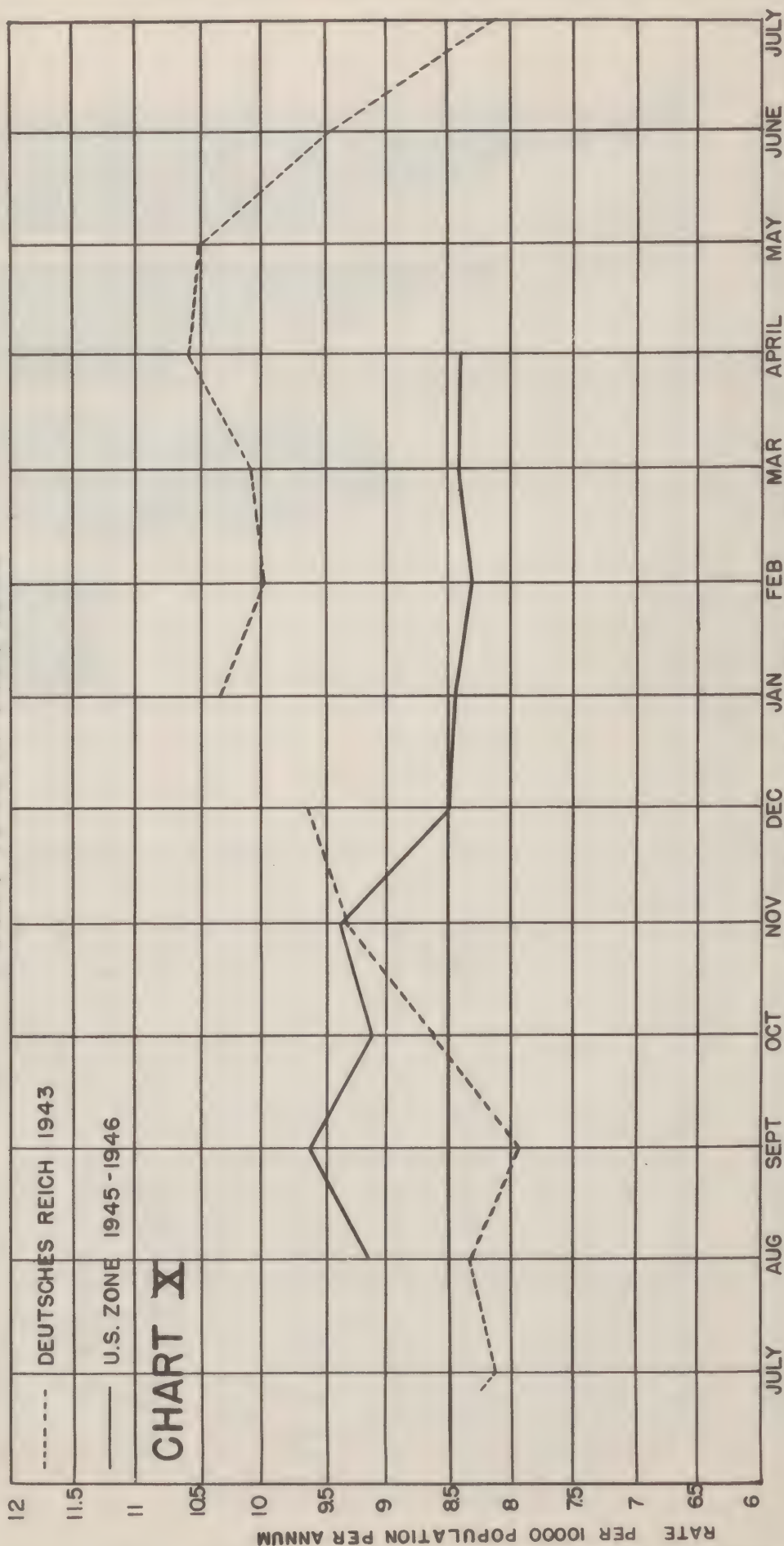
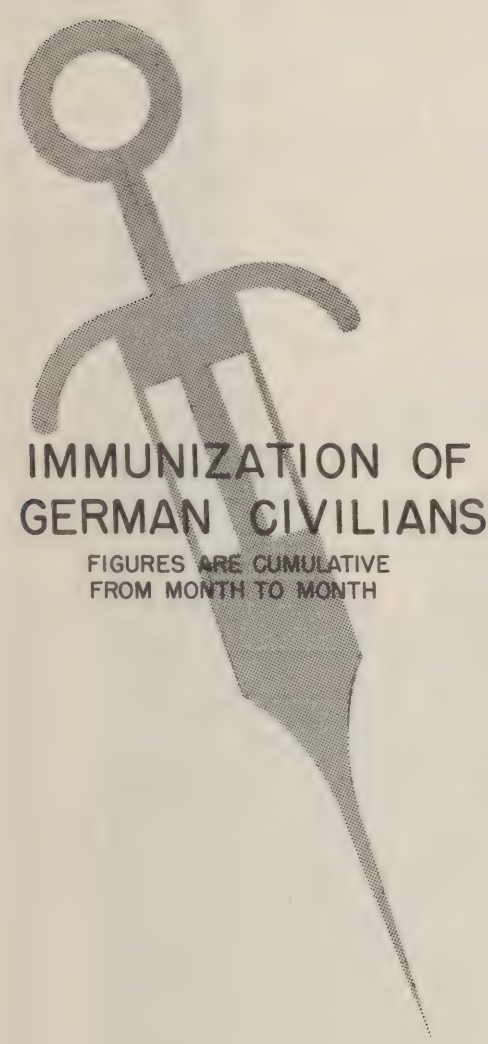
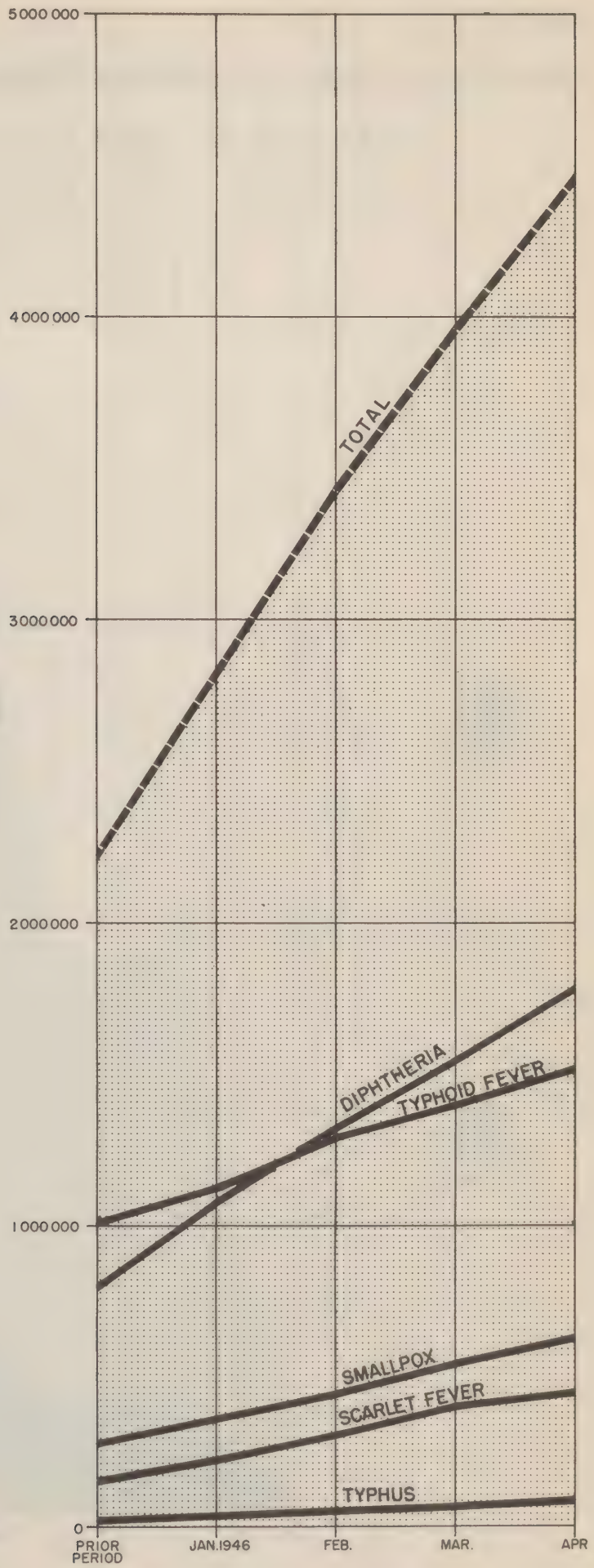


CHART XI



IMMUNIZATION OF
GERMAN CIVILIANS

FIGURES ARE CUMULATIVE
FROM MONTH TO MONTH

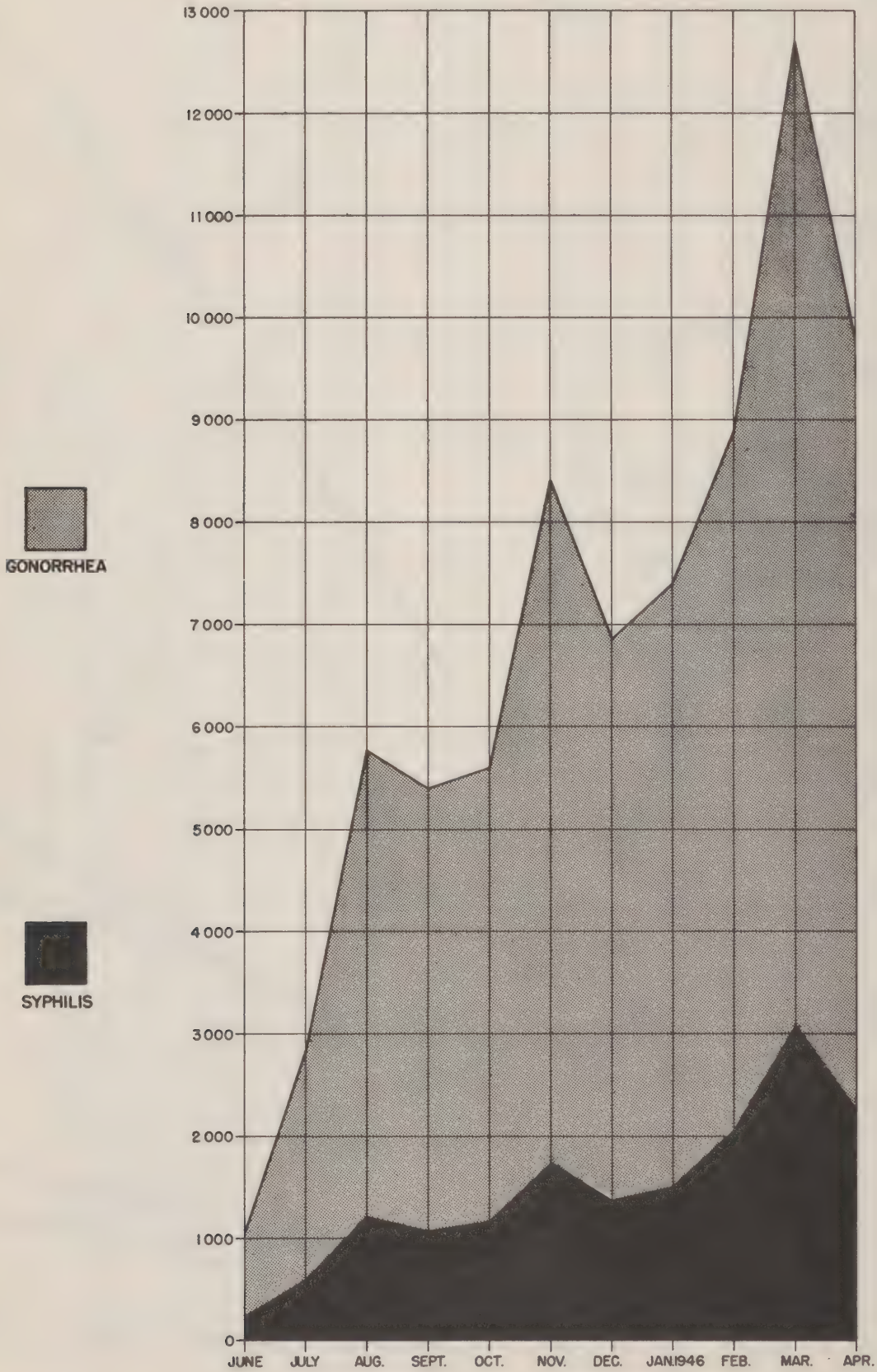


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HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

CHART XII

VENEREAL DISEASE AMONG GERMAN CIVILIANS U.S. ZONE

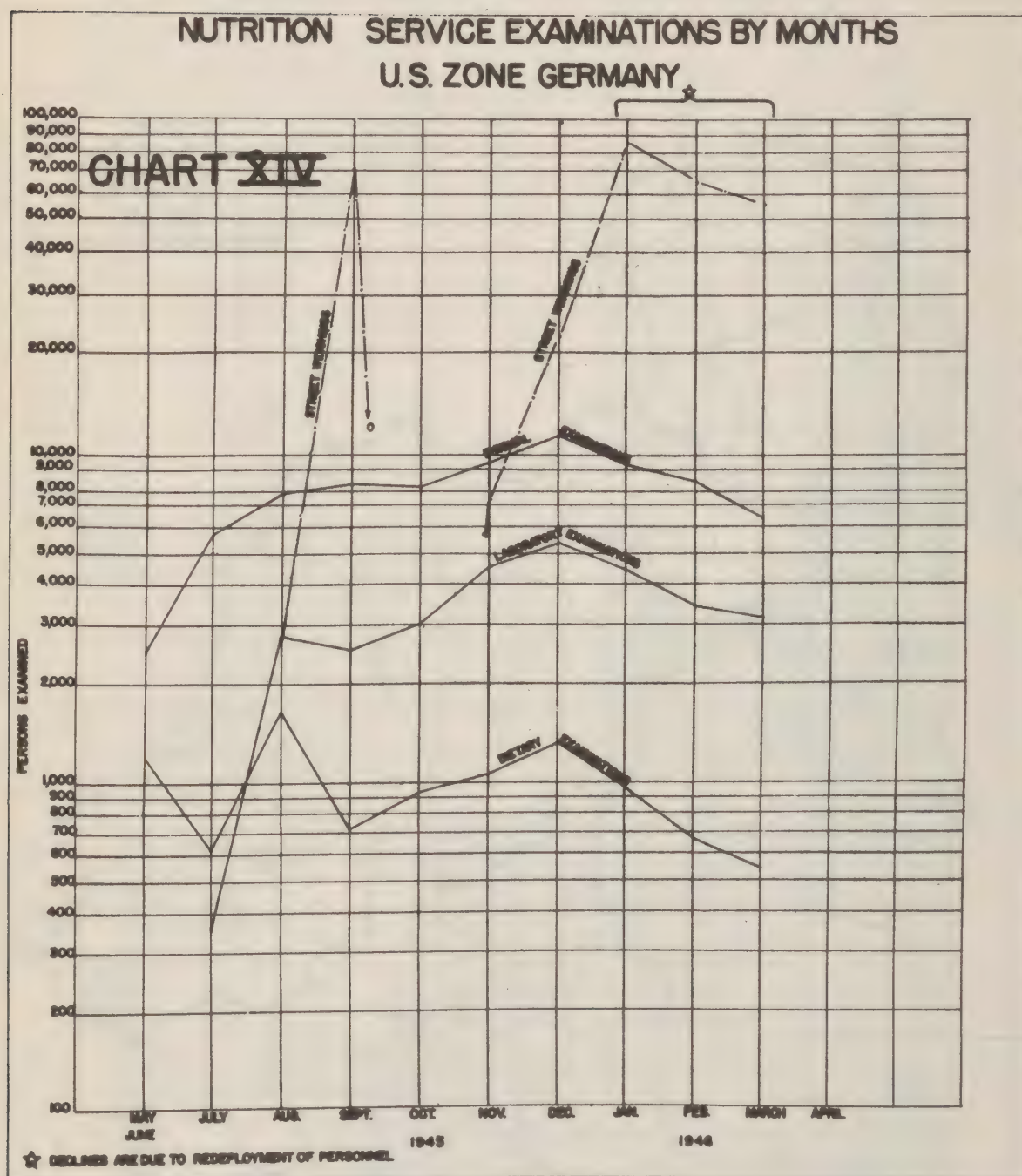


APRIL 1946

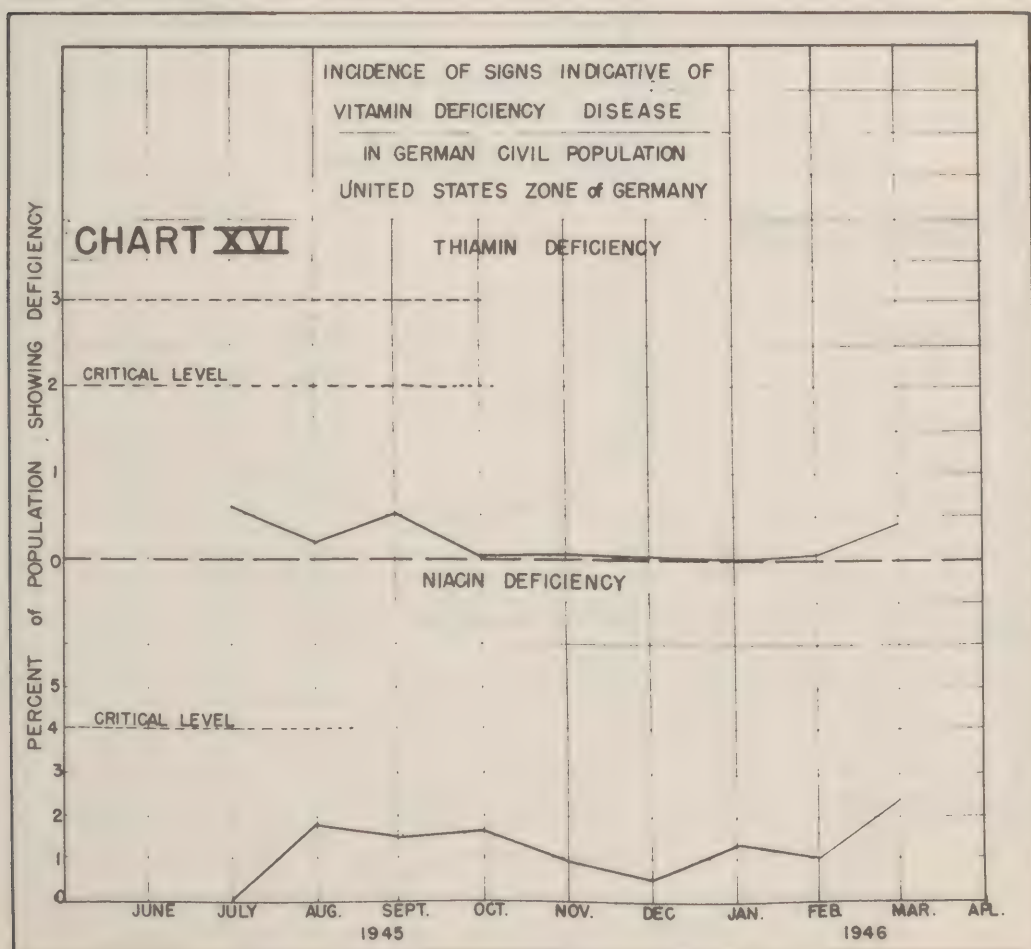
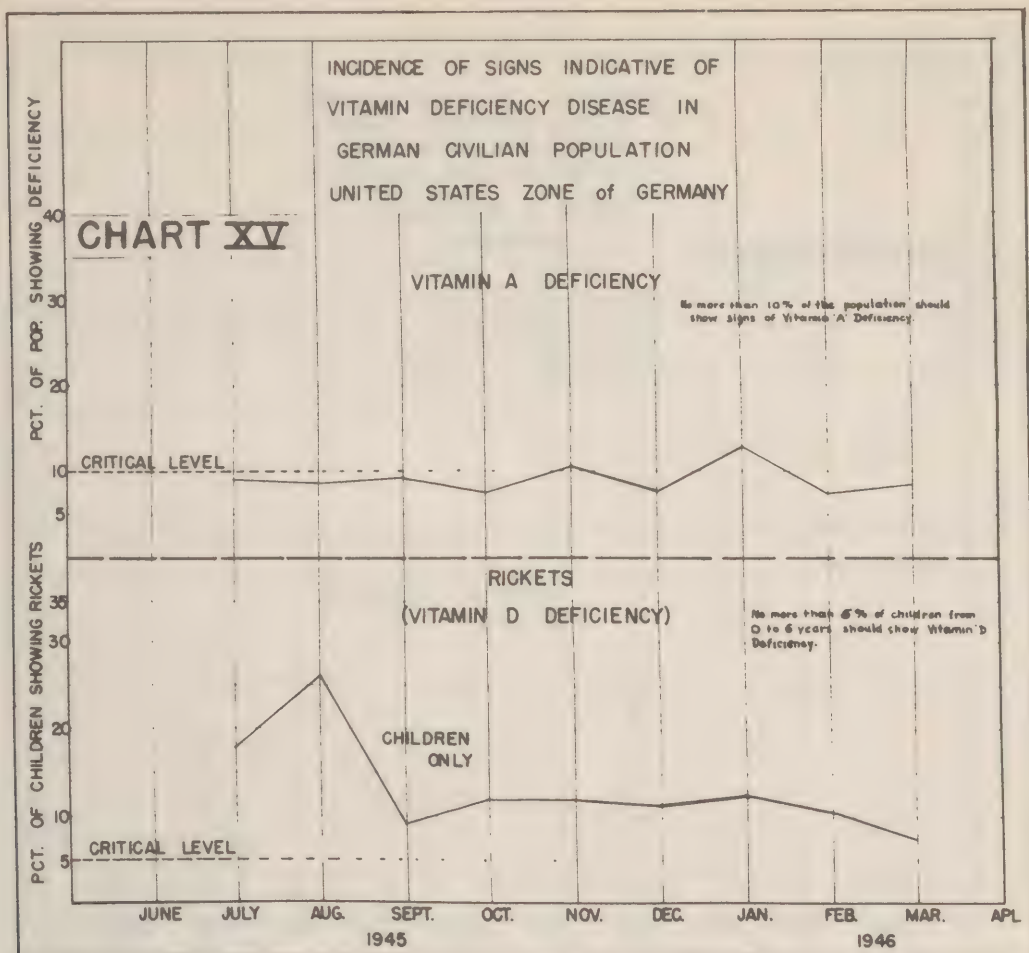
CHART XIII

U.S. OCCUPATION ZONE OF GERMANY
GERMAN REFUGEE RECEPTION CENTERS

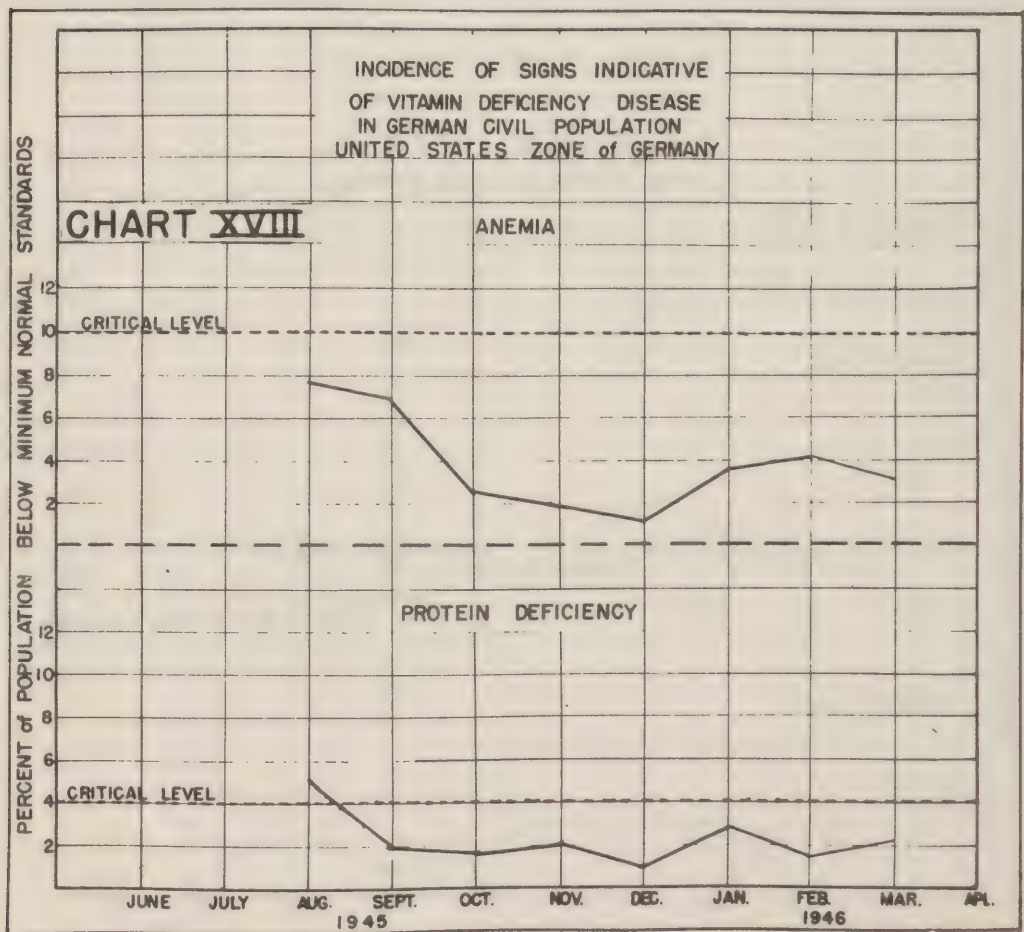
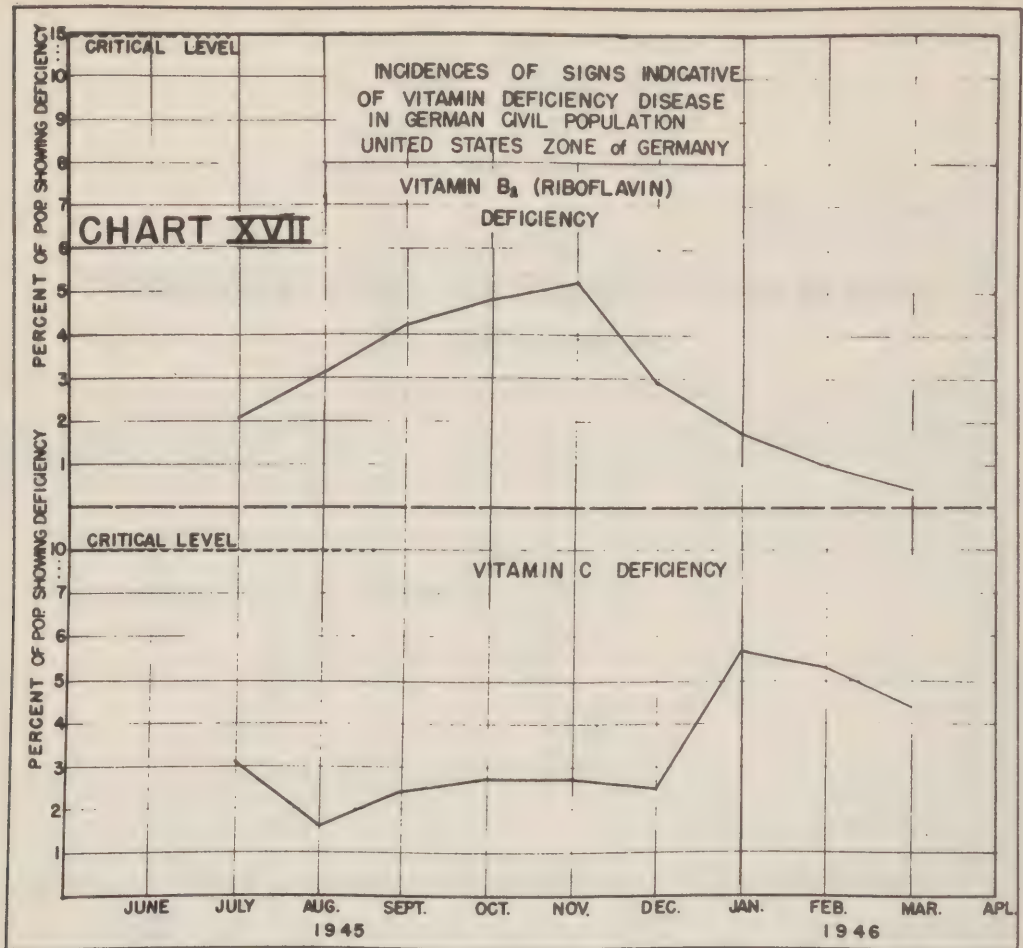


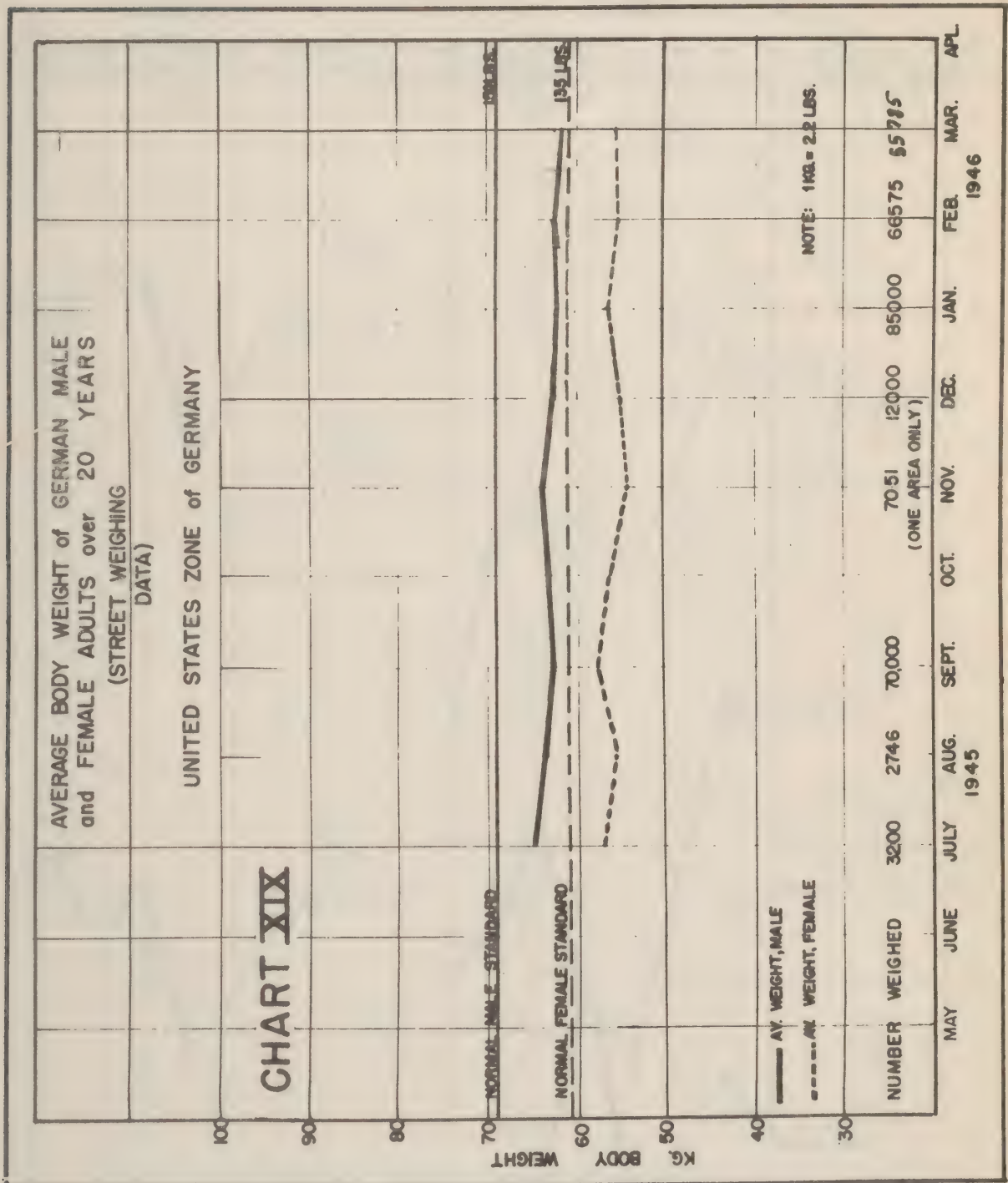


HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS



APRIL 1946



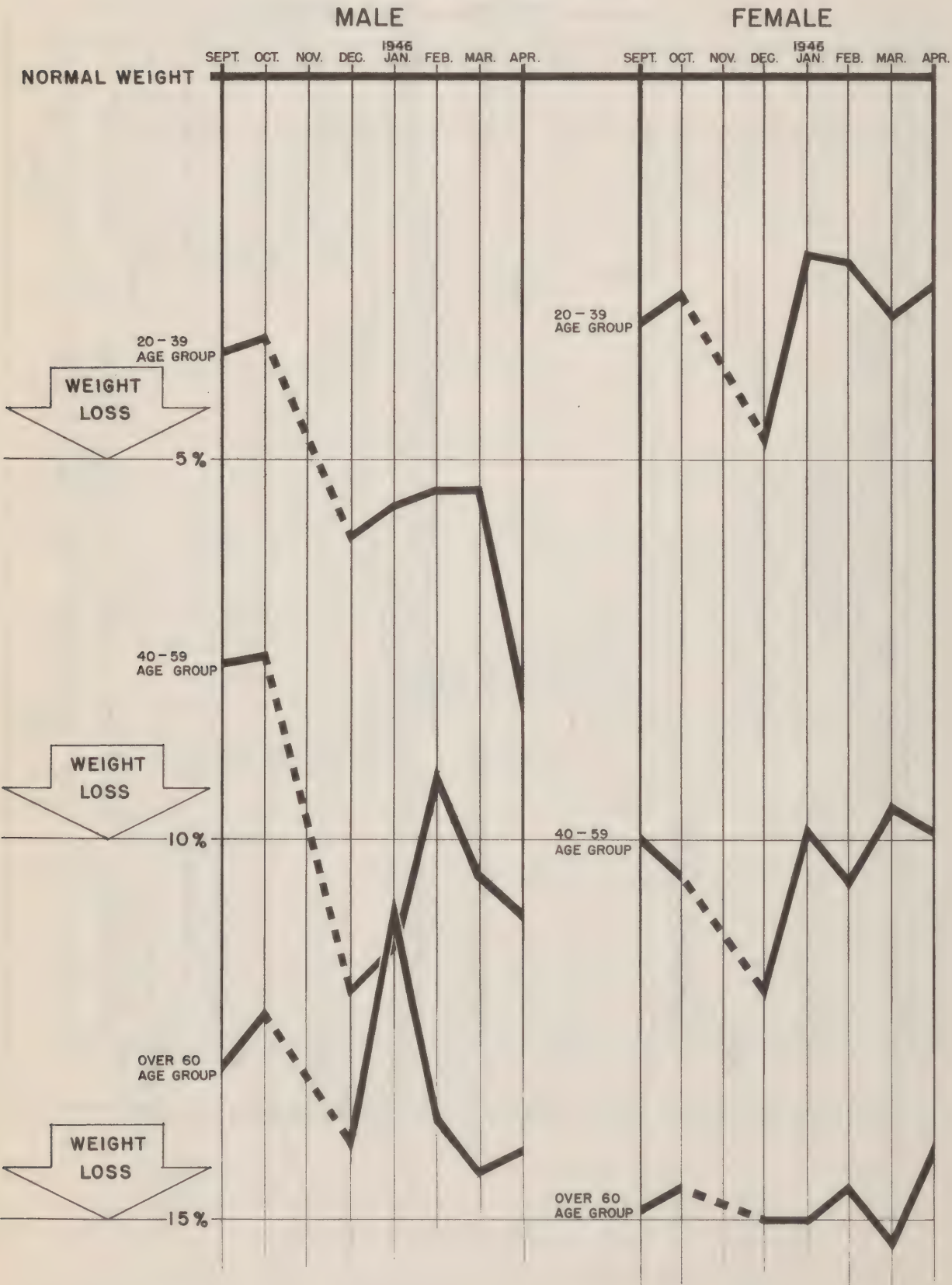


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CHART XX

DEFICIENCY IN WEIGHT OF GERMAN ADULTS
U.S. ZONE

(BASED UPON STREET-WEIGHING REPORTS)



APRIL 1946

U.S. ZONE, GERMANY
COMPARISON OF AVERAGE BODY WEIGHTS OF DISPLACED PERSONS WITH GERMAN CIVILIANS
BY MONTHS FROM OCTOBER 1945 TO MARCH 1946

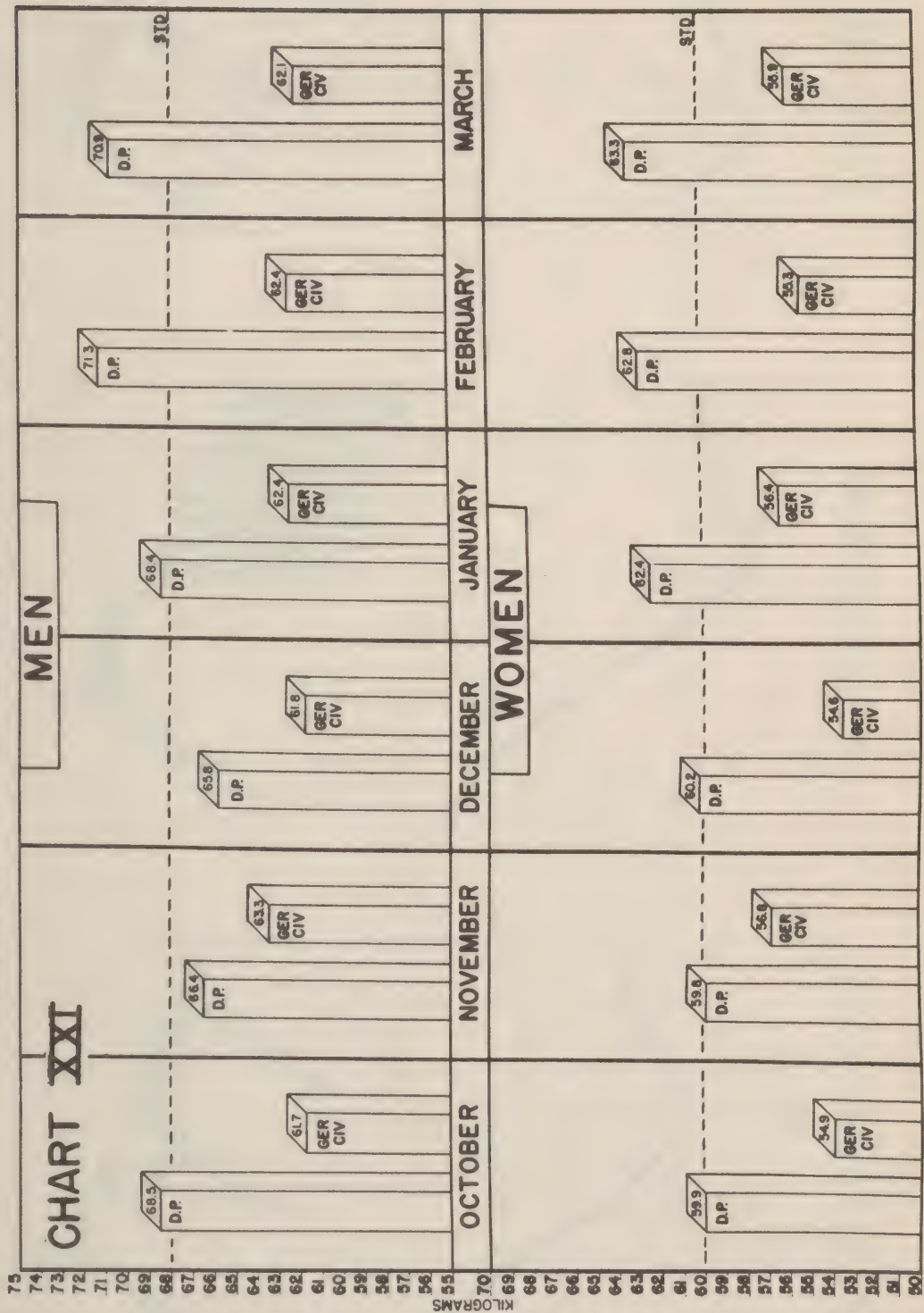
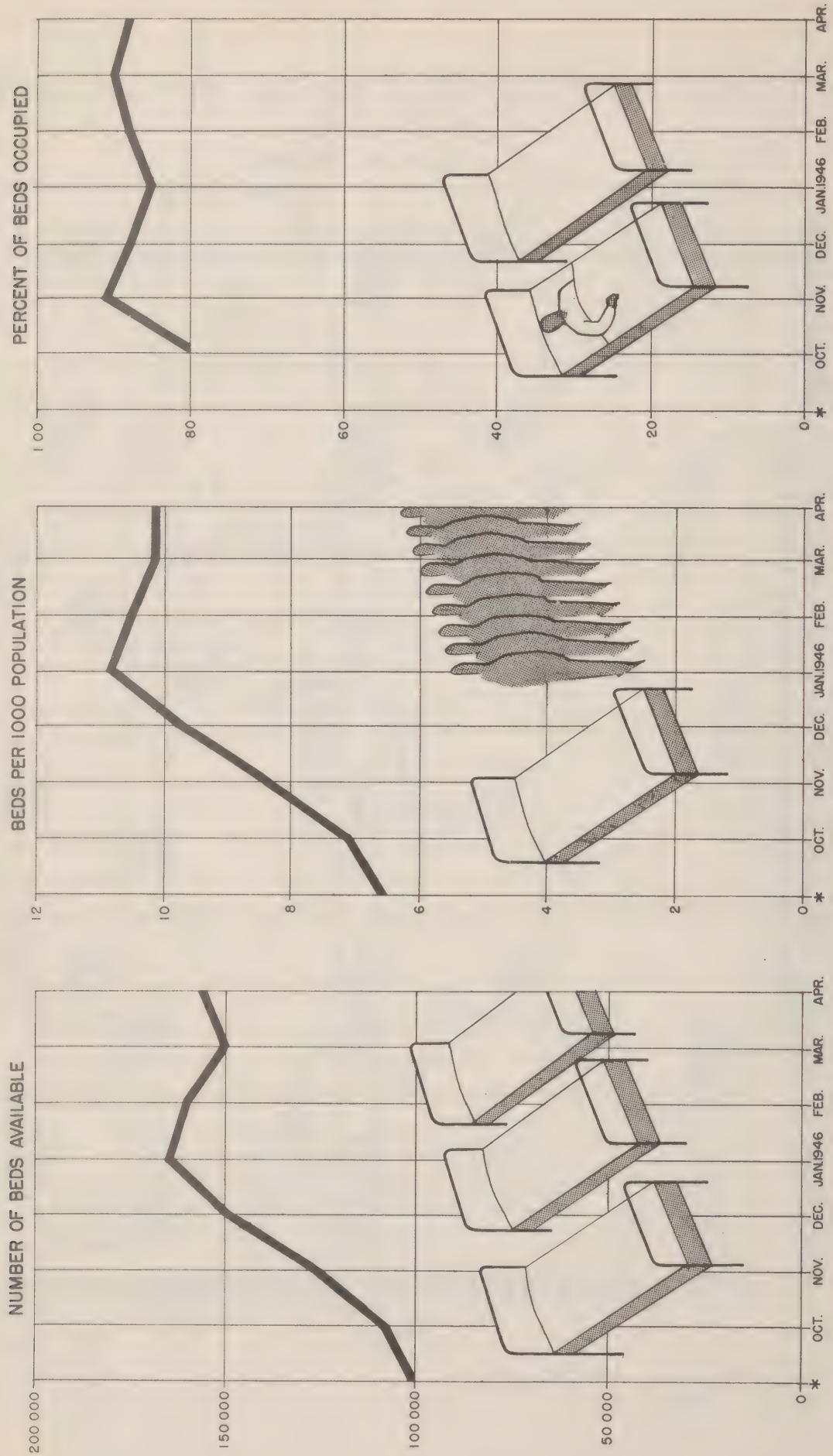
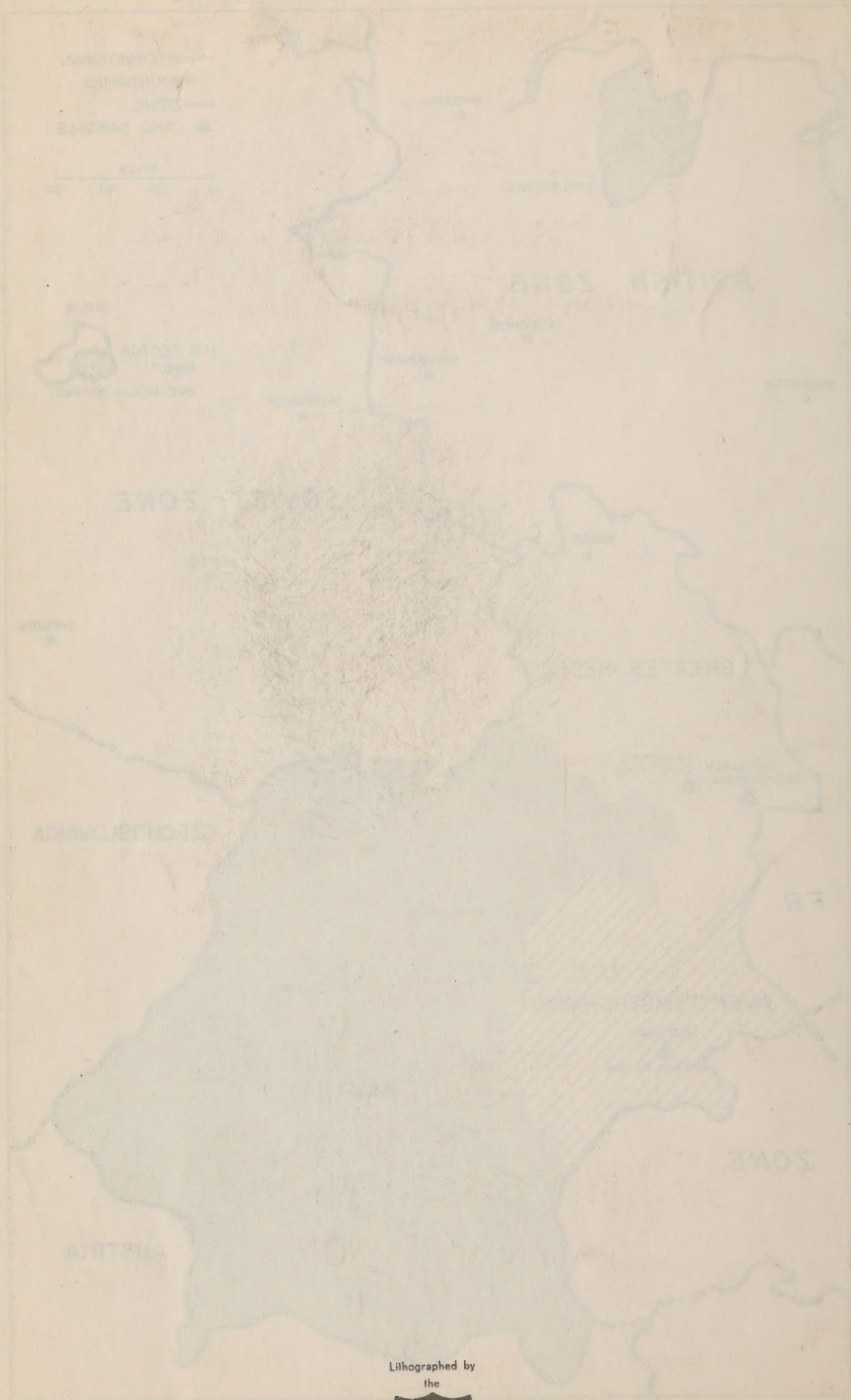


CHART XXII STATUS OF CIVILIAN HOSPITALS - U.S. ZONE



* SPRING 1945 (AFTER OCCUPATION)





Lithographed by
the



Adjutant General